"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast, cooler today; Saturday fair; gentle northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,692. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WILSON DECLARES BERLIN IS SEEKING DECEITFUL PEACE

"Wishes to Close Its Bargain Before It Is Too Late, and It Has Little Left to Offer."

FEAR THE PEOPLE AT HOME

Tells Flag Day Throng Austria Is a Mere Pawn in Germany's Scheme of Empire.

FORCED WAR UPON AMERICA

"Woe to the Man or Group of Men That Seeks to Stand in Our Way," He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In an address delivered this afternoon at the local Flag Day celebration, President Wilson told why the United States was at war with the Imperial German Government, and by indirection answered those critics who have taken exception to a statement made by him in a previous speech that the United States had no special grievance against Germany.

The President made it plain that the United States had many grievances against the German autocracy, and he read an indictment against the Imperial Government that contained specifications ranging from maintaining an extensive espionage system in America to killing innocent American men, women, and children on the high seas.

By some of the President's friends his Flag Day address is considered his most important public utterance on international affairs. They regard it as equal in its strong exposition of the American case against Germany to the address which he delivered before the two houses of Congress on the night of April 2, when he called on the nation's legislators to declare that a state of war existed. Today not only did he given the reasons for the entrance of the United States into the great world conflict, but he accused the Imperial German Government of being at present engaged in a peace intrigue, the purpose of which was to induce the Allies to suggest peace now and save the Kaiser and his lieutenants from the downfall that awaited their autocracy when the people of Germany realized how they had been duped.

The President's Address.

The President said:

My Fellow-Citizens—We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

Filled Our Country with Spies.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would

Continued on Page 4.

Fleet of U-Boat Chasers Is Far Ahead of Schedule

WASHINGTON, June 14. — The submarine chaser building program is more than a month ahead of schedule. The Navy Department announced today that nearly three times the number of 110-foot chasers that had been expected would be delivered by Aug. 1, according to present indications, and that all of the large number of boats ordered were actually under construction.

The department has not announced the number of boats ordered. It is known, however, that several hundred of these swift armed craft will be in service by Jan. 1. The first vessel of the type was completed at the New York Navy Yard some weeks ago and is now under test. The little vessel proved herself stanch and capable of carrying the armament specified, which would make her dangerous to the largest German submarines.

GERMANS FALL BACK TOWARD THE LYS

Give Up Important Positions Southeast of Messines with Foe at Their Heels.

BIG GUNS ARE WITHDRAWN

"Interesting Possibilities" in New Retirement Are Seen by Unofficial Observer.

LONDON, June 14.—German troops in the Messines region are again falling back before strong British pressure, having already abandoned important positions between St. Yves, a little hamlet two miles southwest of Warneton, and the River Lys.

Official word of this withdrawal was given in the day report of the War Office, which stated that Haig's men, following the retiring foe closely, had made considerable progress east of Ploegsteert Wood, and had also won ground in the neighborhood of Gaspard.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters adds illuminating details, suggesting that some important move may be in progress. He telegraphs:

"The enemy's withdrawal in the vicinity of Messines Ridge is extending somewhat further southward. The German heavy shells are generally reported as falling at the extreme range, which means that the enemy has withdrawn his big guns as far as possible, short of actually putting them out of action.

"The British contact patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible and the artillery is maintaining a steady bombardment of his new positions.

"The country across which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy and in wet weather liable to be flooded, but thanks to the long drought, it offers no particular difficulty to the British problems at the present time. Thus the strategic situation is full of interesting possibilities."

The night report of the War Office does not even mention the Messines operations, but chronicles a new raid in the Arras region east of Monchy-le-Preux, whereby positions on Infantry Hill were stormed on a front of three-quarters of a mile, and 178 prisoners were taken.

Hard Firing on Belgian Front.

Artillery encounters were vigorous on the front held by the Belgians, especially near Steenstraete, Lizerne and Boesinghe.

On the French front, gunfire was the chief feature of the day. The Germans, after heavy bombardment last night, made attacks north of Craonne, on the left bank of the Meuse, but were repulsed. Today saw the guns busy along most of the front. The firing was particularly violent in the Craonne region.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Our further advance east of Messines, combined with the pressure of our troops south of the front of our attack, has compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of his first-line defensive system in the area between the River Lys and St. Yves. Our troops have followed up the enemy closely and have made considerable progress east of Ploegsteert Wood. We also gained ground during the night in the neighborhood of Gaspard.

We raided enemy trenches last night north of Bullecourt and south of Hooge, and captured a few prisoners in each case.

The report from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

We carried out a successful raid this morning on the Arras battle front east of Monchy-le-Preux.

Hostile positions of considerable importance on high ground, known as Infantry Hill, the possession of which had been stubbornly contested by the enemy on a number of occasions, were stormed by our troops on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. The whole of our objectives were gained, and we captured 175 prisoners, including three officers, and two machine guns.

In the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was brought down, and three others were driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

The day report of the French War Office says:

The enemy carried on a violent bombardment last night in the region of Braye, north of Craonne, northwest of Rheims, and on the left bank of the Meuse, near Cumières. Attacks following these bombardments, directed against small posts in different sectors, were repulsed comptetely.

We raided a German trench east of Navarin Farm and took ten prisoners.

The French War Office statement issued tonight reads:

Moderate activity was dislayed by the two artilleries over the greater part of the front, quite violent in the region of Craonne and southeast of Corbeny.

The Belgian communication reads:

There was lively artillery activity, esecially in the region of Steenstraete, Lizerne and Boesinghe. Bomb fighting took place near the Ferryman's House and an engagement between patrols south of Dixmuide.

Position Unchanged, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, June 14, (via London.)—Today's headquarters statement on the military operations in the west reads:

Western Front.—Army Group of

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES TO FORCE RUSSIA TO STATE HER INTENTIONS

About to Demand a Declaration of Her Attitude, Washington Is Informed.

CAN GET ON WITHOUT HER

Hold That Nothing She Can Do Would Irreparably Damage the Allies' Cause.

PETROGRAD WELCOMES ROOT

Ambassador Francis Explains the Purposes and Aims of the Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Entente Powers, having expressed through Great Britain a willingness to revise the terms of the Entente Alliance as relates to war aims, are prepared to ask the Russian Provisional Government a definition of Russia's position and a declaration of her intentions. The statement was made today that the Entente Powers had carefully examined the situation and reached these conclusions:

1. That the position occupied by Russia affects the entire plans of the Allies, especially as regards military operations in the near future contemplated by England, France, and Italy.

2. That nothing Russia does can irreparably damage the cause or the interests of the Allies.

3. That Japan can be counted upon to prevent Russia from forming an alliance with Germany or with giving aid to the Central Powers.

The attitude of the Entente nations toward Russia was forecast in an official communication from the Italian Government, which was received in Washington today. The communiqué, sent from Rome June 13, says:

In Italian political circles it is felt that the attitude of the Allies toward Russia warrants them in questioning the Russian Government concerning intentions of Russia.

The message of President Wilson has so thoroughly cleared the situation it is impossible honestly to connect the alleged democratic views of the Russian Government with the pacifist advances of the Central Powers.

The consent on the part of England, in the name of all the Allies, to revise the conditions of the alliance excludes every pretext whatsoever of the Russian extremists of evading the duty to fight against Germany and Austria.

In view of these declarations of the Allies, it is felt that the Russian Government cannot further delay its decision in order to render the pro-German tendencies of a part of the Russian population vain.

Russia must free herself from the dangerous position she is in now, especially for the sake of Russian freedom.

PETROGRAD WELCOMES ROOT COMMISSION

Members of Government and American Officials Escort Them to Winter Palace.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—A large delegation of Russians and Americans, including several Ministers, the Chief of the local military staff, and the entire personnel of the American Embassy and Consular establishments, greeted the Root commission on its arrival here yesterday afternoon. A guard of troops stood at attention as the special rolled into the station.

United States Ambassador Francis presented Foreign Minister Tereschtenko to the chief members of the commission, after which the Minister introduced his colleagues, N. V. Nekrasoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, and A. I. Shingareff, Minister of Finance, and several Assistant Ministers. The commission was escorted to the Winter Palace of the former Emperor, where the principals were lodged.

In the evening the French Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, who is on a special mission to Russia, called on Mr. Root. The commission will be formally presented to the Provisional Government on Friday.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, issued to the press today a long statement explaining the aims of the American Mission. The statement is thus summarized by the official news agency:

"The communique states that the functions of the mission are to devise, in accord with the Russian Government, effective means to aid Russia in her efforts to defeat the universal enemy of democracy. Germany and the German standpoint are the greatest foes to the democratic ideas now cherished by America and Russia in common.

"The mission will elucidate to Russia the aims followed by America, making it clear that America is inspired by idealistic motives; also that she is devoting to the struggle all her material resources, the indications of which are the facts that the American fleet is now operating jointly with the Allies' fleets; that 10,000,000 Americans are registered, and the economic support which America can lend. Realizing that Russia must not only fight but live, America will tr yto reduce the burdens and privations borne by the Russian people.

"Among the members of the mission," continues the communique, "is not one person who pursues any personal, financial or commercial aims, or who desires to influence Russian internal affairs."

"BY THE SEASHORE"—It requires special knowledge to——" See top of Page 18.—Advt.

Robertson Praises Pershing for His Thoroughness

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and a soldier whose record, no less than the post he holds, has made his name a household word throughout the world, today, in response in a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for his opinion regarding the passage of the American Headquarters Staff through England, made the following statement:

"I have had the pleasure of meeting General Pershing and several of his officers. I was much impressed by his grasp of essentials and the desire he displayed to leave no stone unturned to insure assistance being given in the most effective and rapid manner possible. I am expecting great things from the splendid men of the United States Army and I have no fear of being disappointed."

RUSSIAN COUNCIL ASSAILS THE ALLIES

Socialists of All Shades Unite In Denouncing American, French, and British Notes.

WILSON CHIEF TARGET

President's Assurances Mistrusted by Pacifists, Who Resent Our Entry Into War.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 12.—Clearly the Allies will have difficulty in finding common ground with the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates so long as its present frame of mind lasts. The panting, struggling world cannot pursue the Russian pacifists into the airy, inaccessible haven of their fancy. The reception of the latest British, French, and American notes should dissipate all delusions.

One had thought that the British note was clear, conciliatory, and thoroughly democratic, and in the pleasure of reading it one reflected on the beneficial effect of the Russian revolution in promoting democratic peace. On the Russian Government, according to statements of Ministers, the British note seems to have made a good impression. The way seemed open for hopeful and healthy negotiation. But now the Russian revolutionaries seem bent on undermining the good work of the revolution. The publication of the notes was the signal for an outburst of pacifist chauvinism in the greater part of the Socialist press. The Allies were included in the condemnation of the British. The notes were savagely analyzed, and an old bourgeois imperialistic contention was discovered under a new form.

President Wilson proved to be the chief offender. His careful statement of the humane objects of the war was dismissed as high-sounding phraseology, and his mention of that tabooed word victory aroused boiling indignation. But then America is a sore point with the Russian pacifists. They cannot forgive her for entering the war, and they mistrust all Mr. Wilson's assurances. But the British note gives offense because it suggests the conquest of German and Austrian Poland, and the French note because it speaks of Alsace-Lorraine.

There are variations, of course, in the criticism of the note. In the Novaya Zhion, that organ of bitter semi-Leninite insinuation to which unfortunately Maxim Gorky continues to lend his name, pours out its venom on the Allies as it never yet has done on the Germans.

The Dyelo Naroda, the organ of the Maximalist Social Revolutionaries, works itself up into a fine fury of invective of which the meaning, as far as it is discoverable, seems to be that revolutionary Russia should arm in order to defend its pacifist position against the Allies.

The Rabochaya Gazeta, the organ of the Right, or more moderate, wing of the Social Democrats, finds itself in conflict between irrefragable doctrine and common sense, while more extremists papers simply cut the painter and drift off shouting into the unknown. The Rabochaya Gazeta ends by admitting that negotiations may be continued with the Allies on the basis of a revision of treaties, but the process by which it reaches this conclusion recalls the elaborate and herculean methods by which Tom Sawyer liberated the slave who was already free in order that his mode of release might be in exact accordance with the story books.

Today the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates summarily rejects the notes, and declares that, the Governments having failed, it is now for the peoples to say their word.

This is all very depressing, the more so as the present condition of Russia hardly warrants that attitude of proud superiority which leads the council to dictate peace terms to the whole world. Full explanation of this extraordinary state of affairs would involve an analysis of the mentality of the Russian revolutionaries which must be postponed for the moment. This mentality, it should be said, by the way, is not specifically pacifist or pro-German; it is something far more complex, and it seems probable that when Ramsay MacDonald and his friends come into contact with it they will be disabused of certain misconceptions which they have evidently formed as to the character of the Russian revolutionary organization.

One palpable difference between the declarations of the Western and American Allies and that of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is that, whereas we aim at the liberation of oppressed peoples, the council will persist in regarding such a program as an attempt to insist on a veiled form of annexation.

It is difficult to see how the Allies can make further concessions to the council without encouraging an attitude which can only wreck all reasonable hopes of democratic peace. By taking a firm stand on their present position the Allies may even contribute to that inevitable change in Russian opinion which will

Continued on Page 3.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

PERSHING WINS GREAT WELCOME FROM ALL PARIS

No Man in the Present War Has Had Such a Whole-Hearted Reception.

VISITS NAPOLEON'S TOMB

Escorted to the Crypt, Which Only Royalty and Presidents Usually Enter.

CHEERED BY THE DEPUTIES

Applause in the Chamber Lasts Several Minutes—Pershing's Staff Already at Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14.—General Pershing took all Paris by storm today, from the President of the Republic, commanders of the army and Ministers of the Government down through all ranks and grades to the humblest little midinettes, who lined his route to throw flowers and kisses in the direction of his automobile. No other man since the war began has received such a magnificent, wholehearted welcome, and no man could have risen to meet it in a more splendid and dignified manner. All America should take pride in the fact that Pershing was chosen to carry her flag to Europe and lead her sons to battle. Every American who is here to witness his triumphal progress is hugging himself with joy that President Wilson, in sending him, chose a man of many parts, extraordinarily well adapted to face a very difficult situation. What the future may hold no one can foretell, but at least General Pershing has begun his career in France in a most striking manner by bringing to her people the concrete realization of what American aid means.

There is absolute confidence that the hopes raised by the coming of Pershing will not be dashed. As I heard a man in the crowd at the Invalides remark this morning, as the General stood with bared head before the tomb of Napoleon, where he was invested with the sword of the great Emperor: "Behind him there are ten million more."

Probably from no man in the world is more expected today than from Pershing, and Frenchmen, after looking at his square fighting jaw, have already come to believe that he is a man who will not fail. Since the days of Murat, the beau sabreur, French crowds have always adored military leaders who have looked the part. In this respect Pershing registers 100 per cent. in Paris. They admire him also because he is no orator. Their ideal soldiers speak simply and sincerely, just as Pershing has done, and his words have gone straight to their hearts. From the emotion he has permitted himself both at the tomb of Napoleon and other points of his passage through the city, the crowd feels that he has a human side very much to their liking.

He Has Impressed French Leaders.

To leave the ideas of the crowd for a moment and listen to the opinion of France's leaders with whom I had opportunity to converse, Pershing has already been sized up not only as a soldier, but also as a philosopher. On the vast allied battle-front, comprising so many races and divergent temperaments, philosophy and soldiery must go hand in hand. Leading Frenchmen have no fear but that Pershing will "fit in."

The personal quality of Pershing that has first impressed itself on the Parisian mind is his rapidity of movement. In the first day's program, comprising visits to the invalides, the Elysée, the Ministries of War and Marine, and a trip to the aviation ground at Le Bourget, the crowd has had ample opportunity to appreciate his energy. Coupled with the announcement that the American staff had already installed itself in working quarters taking up two entire buildings in the Rue Constantin, near the Champ de Mars, these lightning appearances of the General in widely separated parts of the city symbolize the known American spirit of speed and determination.

A man on the Boulevard, watching a member of the Pershing staff swiftly treading his way across the thoroughfare, said to his woman companion: "There goes an American." She asked how he knew, inasmuch as all khaki uniforms look alike. He replied: "Because he moves so quickly and always makes way for ladies."

Personal calls and official functions are likely to keep General Pershing busy the next couple of days, but his staff, which is quartered at three hotels, has moved a force of stenographers into the Rue Constantin buildings, where its members were hard at work at 9 o'clock this morning. At present nothing can be said as to what their business is, except that it all has to do with bringing American soldiers to the French fighting line.

Such things as the location of American base cities, military headquarters, and the zone of American military operations are likely to be kept secret for a long time. Other American units are rapidly arriving, and, in fact, the entire city is taking on an appearance of American activity. The American Relief Clearing House has since yesterday become headquarters of the Red Cross Commission, which is under command of Major Grayson Murphy, and every train from every port brings fresh arrivals of Americans in and out of uniform. All come to do their bit in one or other of the many activities which go to maintain the American expeditionary war force.

Americans Fraternize with Poilus.

Already there are American privates—mostly orderlies of staff officers—mingling freely on the Boulevards with

Continued on Page 2.

LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED BY $500,000,000; BONDS GO TO ABOUT 2,200,000 PERSONS; NEW YORK TAKES A BILLION DOLLARS

Reports of the Federal Reserve Districts Showing How the Liberty Loan Has Been Taken

Latest estimates from the twelve Federal Reserve districts indicate a substantial oversubscription of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan. The figures by Reserve Districts follow:

District—	Allotment.	Estimated Subscription Up to Noon Today.
New York	$600,000,000	$1,000,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000	200,000,000
Boston	240,000,000	240,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000	72,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000	50,000,000
Chicago	260,000,000	260,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000	210,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000	85,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000	70,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000	63,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000	42,500,000
San Francisco	140,000,000	140,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000	$2,432,500,000

ASSAILS FOOD BILL AS DICTATORIAL

Senator Reed Says It Confers Powers Exceeding a Czar's or a Kaiser's.

MAKES HOOVER HIS TARGET

Calls Him 'Out of Touch with American Ideals,' and the Lever Measure 'Atrocious.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A violent attack upon the Lever Food bill, putting control of the whole food system of the country in the hands of one administrator, was made by Senator Reed of Missouri today. The Missouri Senator talked for three hours against the Administration measure, which, he said, would give "some Hoover" power to dictate the menu of the whole nation.

Senator Reed said he wanted to warn the country against passing any bill that would bestow such unrestricted power as the one in question. He called it "vicious and unconstitutional," and maintained that no such power as it contemplated conferring was ever wielded by "a King, a potentate, a Czar, a Caesar, or a Kaiser."

In the course of his speech Senator Reed was interrupted by Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Sheppard of Texas, the only Senators who spoke in defense of the bill. They urged giving the President all the power he asked to handle the food problem. Senator Reed was spurred on by Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Hardwick of Georgia and Gore of Oklahoma, who interposed frequent observations showing that their sympathy was with the Missouri Senator's attack.

"I do not intend to attack Mr. Hoover's integrity or his intelligence," said Senator Reed as he started out to criticise the provision for creating a food administrator.

"Out of Touch with American Ideals."

"I could not say a word against him as to that. But I do criticise him as a man who is woefully out of touch with American ideals and American principles. The trouble with Mr. Hoover is that he has lived abroad so long that he does not understand the needs of this country. Why, if we pass this bill, Hoover would have authority to say what the mothers of the land may eat and what they may feed the babe in arms."

"That would be better than not having food for the mother or the babe," suggested Senator Sheppard.

"Yes," assented Mr. Reed, "but we haven't come to that predicament yet. The country is not likely to come to it, either."

Senator Sheppard remarked that those who had looked into the food problem said that exactly such a crisis might develop unless there was ample control.

"The President seems to think so, and the Secretary of Agriculture thinks so," said Senator Sheppard.

"As to that," replied Senator Reed, "I would give the President ample power to conduct the war, but I would not give him power to take over all the business of the country and run it himself.

Unexampled Power for 'Some Hoover.'

"Why, such power as this bill gives was never exercised by a King, a Czar, a potentate, or a Caesar, or a Kaiser. The Kaiser in all his glory never used such power. No, but here we turn it over to 'some Hoover'—a Hoover who many years ago left this country and went abroad, seeking a fortune as a mining engineer. The man who proposes giving this Hoover such power should not belong to this Republic of freemen."

"Why go into personalities?" interrupted Senator Walsh of Montana.

"Because I wish to discuss a man of flesh and blood, into whose hands it is intended to give these extraordinary powers," retorted Senator Reed. "I want all the people of the country to realize the fact that a man who has lived outside the country for years is not the man to have such unqualified power to regulate their affairs. It is going too far when we are asked to substitute somebody, some Hoover, for the Constitution. I am opposed to it, and I shall do all I can to defeat this bill.

"Does the Senate realize that if this bill is passed, your housewives will be able to eat only what some gentleman working without compensation—a gentleman who has spent most of his time abroad—will allow them to eat? Your children will wear only what this gentleman from abroad says they may wear.

Invokes George III.'s Memory.

"George III. never told his subjects that they could not do their business except under license given by him. Why should Hoover have that power? If this

Continued on Page 7.

LOAN BILLION SURE IN THIS DISTRICT

Only $50,000,000 Left to be Raised When Business Closed Yesterday Evening.

PLEASING TO FINANCIERS

Americans Have Done Their Duty as They Always Do, Was J. P. Morgan's Comment.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York amounted to $805,000,000 at noon yesterday, and it was unofficially estimated that by evening the total had reached $950,000,000. It is expected that before the subscription books close at noon today, the bank will have received at least another $50,000,000, so that the aggregate subscriptions for the New York district will total, if not exceed, $1,000,000,000, the allotment that the bankers themselves made for New York, although $600,000,000 was all the Treasury Department asked.

For the last three days subscriptions in this district have poured in at the rate of $100,000,000 a day; and bankers were confident last night that the $50,000,000 needed would come in today, and that there would be no necessity for the large banks to step in and make up a deficit. Some look for a substantial oversubscription.

Yesterday's noon total of $905,000,000 compares with $771,000,000, the figures for noon Wednesday. At 10 A. M. yesterday the records showed a total of $872,000,000, compared with $758,000,000 reported at that hour the previous day.

J. P. Morgan said last night that he was delighted with the results. "It shows," he said, "that the American people have done their duty, as they always do. They should have, and they have."

F. A. Vanderlip said he was greatly pleased. "The work for the next loan, and for any subsequent loan," he said, "is done already. The American public has demonstrated that it is educated to the needs of the situation. That is the foundation that will make it easier for us to build for future loans."

Subscriptions Exceed Facilities.

All the banks reported yesterday the receipt of many subscriptions, and all day long the headquarters of the Liberty Loan Department of the Federal Reserve Bank was crowded with messengers sent to file applications. The clerks at the bank—all of whom had been drafted from the various financial institutions in the city—did not have an idle minute, and they were still at work early this morning. Subscriptions are coming in so fast that it is impossible to keep track of the totals for the various institutions, but the following table, compiled from data obtained from several sources, gives the aggregate subscriptions turned in by some of the New York City banks, the figures including the banks' subscriptions along with those of their customers.

First National Bank	$105,000,000
Guaranty Trust Company	75,000,000
National City Bank	52,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	50,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	47,000,000
Chase National Bank	40,000,000
Central Trust Company	30,500,000
Hanover National Bank	23,000,000
Mechanics and Metals Nat. Bank	23,000,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	22,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank	20,000,000
American Exchange National B'k	17,000,000
Columbia Trust Company	16,000,000
Union Trust Company	15,000,000
Equitable Trust Company	15,000,000
National Park Bank	15,000,000
New York Trust Company	14,000,000
Liberty National Bank	10,000,000
Irving National Bank	10,000,000
United States Trust Company	9,500,000
Chemical National Bank	8,000,000
Bank of New York	7,000,000
Metropolitan Bank	7,000,000
Bank of America	6,000,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	6,000,000
Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank	6,000,000
Brooklyn Trust Company	5,500,000
Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank	5,500,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	5,000,000
Broadway Trust Company	4,500,000
Seaboard National Bank	4,000,000
Atlantic National Bank	3,000,000
Lincoln Trust Company	1,800,000
Fidelity Trust Company	1,500,000

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York entered its own subscription for $1,500,000. This includes more than $1,000,000 for bonds set aside to redeem the $10 participation certificates issued

Continued from Page 2.

Equals a lamb chop in food value. Try a split of Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak.—Advt.

DEMAND FOR SMALL BONDS

Final Drive All Over the Country Meets Generous Response.

FLAG DAY HELPS CAUSE

Old Liberty Bell in Philadelphia Starts Patriotic Clangor from Sea to Sea.

$1,843,000,000 ON BOOKS

Official Figures Up to 1 P. M. Yesterday as Reported by Secretary McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Liberty Loan is clearly oversubscribed. Unofficially it is estimated that it will go $500,000,000 over the $2,000,000,000 called for.

Secretary McAdoo announced this afternoon that the reports up to 1 o'clock gave a total of $1,843,000,000. Unofficial reports from banking centres indicated that the remainder of the $2,000,000,000 would certainly be taken up by nightfall.

Telegrams from all the Federal Reserve Banks late in the day announced that the loan was receiving great popular support. Flag Day helped. From many cities it was reported that long lines of people had stood in line for hours to subscribe. The banks generally had announced that they would remain open till midnight to receive subscriptions.

Subscriptions May Total 2,200,000.

A strong demand for bond buttons came in from all parts of the country. The grand total of subscribers is now estimated at 2,200,000. New York alone asked for 1,200,000 buttons. Each subscriber is to receive a button—just one to each, and all the buttons alike. John D. Rockefeller, who is supposed to be the largest subscriber in the country, will get just one.

It is expected that the Treasury Department will announce tomorrow night tentative figures on the loan. There was manifest satisfaction among Treasury officials today over the popular support of the loan. England's first war loan had only 100,000 subscribers and the amount was $1,500,000,000. France oversubscribed her first loan forty-one times, but it was comparatively small.

Secretary McAdoo tonight issued this statement:

"June 15, Liberty bond subscription day, is by a happy coincidence the anniversary of Magna Charta. This great document, the very cornerstone of human liberty, was signed June 15, 1215, just 706 years ago. Again the world faces a new and supreme struggle for universal liberty and democracy. The Liberty Loan, which closes Friday, will find its successful consummation on the anniversary of the day which gave birth to the great charter of human freedom.

"General Pershing, the valiant leader of America's forces, has just arrived in France to return the visit Lafayette made to the struggling American republic 104 years ago. As gallant France then helped us win our liberty, we now join France upon her bloody fields to fight for imperiled liberty and to restore peace to a stricken world.

"To gain the victory quickly means the saving of countless invaluable lives and inestimable treasure. Every humanitarian and every lover of liberty and democracy prays for this result. Every Liberty Bond, however small the denomination, bought by a patriotic American citizen will hasten the return of peace and the re-establishment of justice and liberty throughout the world.

"I hope that no American having the means to do so will fail to make a subscription to the United States Liberty Loan before 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 15."

Richmond's Stirring Message.

This telegram was sent at noon by Mayor Ainslie of Richmond, Va., to Mayor Smith of Philadelphia:

Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, Penn.:

Standing in St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry delivered his immortal appeal for liberty that electrified the colonies and welded them into a unit for the common cause, I send the greetings and good-will of the city of Richmond to the city of Philadelphia, over which there hangs as a halo the undying memories of the mighty blows for liberty which were struck upon her soil. GEORGE AINSLIE, Mayor.

While Mayor Smith was ringing old Liberty Bell again in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Mayor Ainslie was tolling the ancient church bell in St. John's Church, Richmond, standing where Patrick Henry stood when he said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

The Liberty Loan flag day exercises were held promptly at noon, the historic bells calling Americans again to the cause of liberty. The voice of old Liberty Bell, serving to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," was re-echoed throughout the United States by bells and whistles.

The reply of Mayor Smith of Philadelphia to the message of Mayor Ainslie of Richmond follows:

Hon. George Ainslie, Mayor of Richmond, Va.:

Here in Independence Hall, the cradle of liberty, I am taking down the casings from Liberty Bell, whose voice has been silent for nearly a century. At this crisis of the National Government in the flotation of

the Liberty Loan I have ventured to invoke once more the voice of this sacred bell, that it may again proclaim liberty throughout all the land from this place dedicated to independence and liberty.

I am sending this message to you in St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry offered the immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death," that our countrymen through these holy memories will respond to the utmost, as our fathers did, to the support of the Government, pledging again their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor. Such a pledge, renewed with the love of freedom that animated our forefathers, would assure, beyond any question of a doubt, the entire success of the Liberty Loan bonds asked for by the Government in this hour of need.

THOMAS R. SMITH,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Flag Day Celebrations.

Making allowance for the difference in time, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, by official proclamation, had all bells in the Pacific Coast metropolis rung at the same hour that old Liberty was sounded in Philadelphia.

Church and school bells were rung at noon in the Federal Reserve district, of which Kansas City is the centre and which embraces Western Missouri, all of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, and the northern counties of Oklahoma and New Mexico. These same bells have been rung nightly of late for the Liberty Loan.

Throughout New England bells and whistles re-echoed the call of old Liberty.

"Atlanta has very few bells, but we commandeered every whistle in the district, and they featured the Flag Day exercises in all our cities," the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta reported.

"Every bell in New York was a liberty bell for liberty bell day, in tune with the historic Liberty Bell in Philadelphia," the New York Liberty Loan Committee reported.

St. Louis participated in the Liberty Bell celebration with an elaborate program. More than 1,000 towns in the St. Louis Federal Reserve district were notified early this morning to ring all bells promptly at noon. This wide territory was covered by the efforts of 17,000 workers in St. Louis, the work being done in four hours.

"The response was general throughout the St. Louis district," the Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee reported to Secretary McAdoo. "Every bell and whistle sounded promptly at noon. Special Flag Day exercises, with Liberty Loan bond speakers, were held in every school. Bond salesmen made speeches, beginning at the stroke of twelve, from the back of an elephant which was paraded through the business district. The elephant was placarded with Liberty Loan banners. Five thousand St. Louis women began a telephone campaign asking their friends and neighbors if they had purchased Liberty Loan bonds and reminding them that in another twenty-four hours the chance would be gone."

Texas Resorts to Telephone, Too.

The Governor of the Dallas, Texas, Federal Reserve Bank sent this message to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Operators of all telephone companies phoned to persons outside the large cities the following message: 'Federal Reserve Bank wants to know if you have bought your Liberty Bond. If not, they want you to see your banker today.'"

A message from Ruth Law, who will complete her aerial tour in behalf of the Liberty Loan by a flight from St. Louis to Chicago tomorrow morning, reported that she arrived in St. Louis in time for the Liberty Bell celebration. She flew over the city, dropping paper bombs carrying reminders of the Liberty Loan. Miss Law flew from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to Joplin, Mo., yesterday, narrowly missing the cyclone which passed over that section. She made the trip of 110 miles in eighty minutes.

The Women's Liberty Loan Committee announced that in Chicago Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks have conducted a whirlwind campaign and have booked thousands of $100 and $50 subscriptions, besides many of larger denominations, among them those of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen and Mrs. George Sevey, $10,000 each. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Woman's Trade Union League, was another purchaser.

Secretary McAdoo tonight received this telegram from Charles Edison at Orange, N. J.:

"The pledge of the Edison Employes' Liberty Loan Club for $300,000 has been oversubscribed $500,000, or a total subscription of $800,000, making practically $100 for every man and woman employed in the Edison business.

In reply Secretary McAdoo sent this telegram:

"Hearty congratulations on the splendid subscription of the men and women of the Edison factories. It is highly creditable to them, and is an inspiring example to the country."

Great Demand for Small Bonds.

The loan, according to reports received by Treasury officials, is in every sense a popular one. By far the greatest issues with which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be called upon to turn out will be of the $50 and $100 bonds. For them there has been an extremely heavy demand in every industrial section of the country, and in many rural communities. An illustration is afforded in the case of Ripon, Wis., a town of 3,800, which today reported subscriptions totalling $200,700 from 836 subscribers. The City of Washington, officials estimate, will marshal 30,000 individual subscriptions, most of them for the $50 and $100 bonds. Employes of the Treasury Department alone, subscribing for the $50 and $100 bonds, have taken approximately $450,000.

Officials believe that the reserve banks will be delayed for days by the rush of last-minute subscriptions which will keep them busy for hours in tabulating them. There is yet time, however, for the man or woman who wants a small bond to get in subscription. It is said today, for the small investor is to be favored above all others, and every application for a small bond is to be granted. In case of oversubscription this would result in paring down the larger subscriptions on a proportionate basis, as announced by Secretary McAdoo. Indications are that there will be a flood of subscriptions for the small bonds tomorrow up to the closing hour.

The exact total of all subscriptions from every source may not be known for some time after the closing of the books because of the tremendous amount of clerical work involved in assembling returns and making tabulations. New York estimates that it will be able to report its total not later than 8 o'clock tomorrow night. In the case of other reserve banks the delay may be greater.

RUSH FOR LOAN NATION-WIDE.

Philadelphia Talks of a 50 Per Cent. Oversubscription There.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—In the last thirty-six hours Liberty Loan subscriptions have poured into the Federal Reserve Bank here. The clerks had to work all last night to count them.

Charles J. Roades, Governor of the bank, at 1 o'clock tonight, reported the tabulation of $140,000,000, or $100,000 in excess of the $140,000,000 allotment for this district, and stacks of blanks from three to six feet high lay piled on the floor untouched. During the day $42,100,000 was counted.

Late in the afternoon, when subscriptions of from $500,000 to $5,000,000 began to rain in those who had predicted $150,000,000 jumped their estimates. Walter C. Janney, Executive Chairman of the committee, said it would be $200,000,000.

In aid of the loan a peal from the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall reverberated, with the aid of the telegraph, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast today when Mayor Smith struck America's most revered relic with a golden hammer to call last-minute subscribers to the service of the nation. A group of the city's most prominent bankers, who have been in the forefront of the campaign to dispose of bonds in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, participated in the exercises in connection with the ringing of the Liberty Bell.

The du Pont Powder Company today took $2,500,000 more of the Liberty Loan, bringing its total subscriptions to $7,500,000.

Among the large individual subscriptions announced today were $1,000,000 each by John Wanamaker and Rodman Wanamaker. Sailors and employes of the Philadelphia Navy Yard took $200,000 of the bonds.

Cleveland District Oversubscribed.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Liberty bonds subscribed for here today total $5,000,000, bringing the subscriptions to date up to $55,000,000. Cleveland's quota is $45,000,000. The Cleveland Federal Reserve district subscriptions to date are $210,000,000. The district's quota is $180,000,000.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, in this district, are away over their quota; Lexington, Ky., is 40 per cent. oversubscribed; Wheeling has $200,000 over its quota, and Toledo, Akron and Dayton, Ohio, have their quota or more.

Kansas City District $63,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—The Kansas City district Liberty Loan subscription is estimated tonight at $63,500,000 at the lowest. The allotment was $100,000,000.

Muskogee, Okla., had subscribed to more than seven times its allotted share of bonds at 6 o'clock tonight and there still were many subscriptions to be counted. Muskogee's quota was $405,000, and its total counted purchase of bonds is $3,571,950.

Chicago $10,000,000 Short.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Chicago tonight had not fully made good on the Liberty Loan. Fully 39 per cent. of the population is Teutonic. At 8 o'clock subscriptions for the day totaled $30,000,000, with an estimated $2,000,000 yet to be tabulated. This, added to the previous subscriptions, would indicate a total of $220,000,000, or $10,000,000 short of the $230,000,000 minimum allotment.

Tremendous forces were at work today, and there will be a great spurt at the finish tomorrow. Those in charge of the "drive" believe Chicago will "put it over."

Officers and enlisted men at the United States Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, of whom there are 9,000, have taken $100,000 of the bonds, mostly the $50 and $100 lots. One man bought $5,000. In the city small subscribers fairly swamped the banks. Up to noon employes of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies had subscribed $652,850, with $700,000 set as their mark. Of this $370,250 came from Chicago telephone employes. There were 5,891 subscriptions for $50 bonds. The subscription of the Central Group is in addition to the $5,000,000 taken by the Bell System for its own account.

Morris & Co. employes have taken $400,000 of bonds from the packing firm on deferred payments. The largest purchasers were employes of foreign birth. Cudahy Packing Company employes have subscribed for $352,000. About 8,000 Chicago school teachers have subscribed for $380,000, probably for $400,000.

Montgomery Ward & Co. subscribed $900,000, and employes took $95,000 additional. One hundred employes of the Hub clothing store have taken $17,000. With a few exceptions the 1,500 employes of the Corn Products Company at Argo have subscribed, the total being in excess of $100,000.

Employes of Sears, Roebuck & Co. subscribed $1,000,000. Every one of the 200 employes of the Economy Shoe Company subscribed, the total being $90,000. The First National Bank reported $395,000 in subscriptions in addition to its own; the amount representing subscriptions from employes in plants in the vicinity of the stock yards.

C. F. Childs & Co. subscribed $1,000,000, and the American Radiator Company $750,000, of which $500,000 was taken by the company and $250,000 for employes. S. R. Chapin & Co. turned in $275,000. The Knights of Pythias bought $10,000, in addition to the insurance department's purchase of $50,000, and nearly 8,000 subordinate lodges throughout the country are buying freely. The Chicago Athletic Association "drive" totals $126,700. James A. Patten has subscribed $250,000 and H. J. Patten $25,000.

The Loop "Flying Squad" reported having secured 44,027 subscriptions for a total of $13,917,440, with every indication that the final figures would exceed $15,000,000.

Exclusive of any purchases by corporations, Gary, Ind., was reported to have doubled its allotment of bonds, taking $1,200,000. Workmen at the Illinois Steel Company plant took $400,000 and street sales of bonds have realized $66,000.

To the Liberty Loan John Eldred, a printer of Laporte, Ind., has given all he had, $10.00, his savings since boyhood.

Subscriptions to the loan in Detroit have passed the $100,000,000 mark, and it officially was estimated today that the total amount would probably be $45,000,000. Detroit's allotment was $33,000,000.

New England to Exceed Quota.

BOSTON, June 14.—New England, apparently lagging in its contribution to the Liberty Loan up to today, gathered strength at the eleventh hour and virtually assured subscriptions in excess of $240,000,000, the minimum allotment of this section. With the tabulators still at work on the figures late today, it was estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank officials that the subscriptions reported up to this evening aggregated $213,000,000. This, it was said, represented at least 700,000 individual subscribers, with a possibility that the number would reach 1,000,000.

The American Woolen Woolen Company today raised its subscription to $1,250,000. The United Fruit Company subscribed for $1,000,000 in addition to $125,000 taken by its employes. Worcester reported a subscription today of $1,250,000 by seventy-nine individuals, bringing the city's total above $8,500,000.

Hartford, Conn., believes that it has exceeded its $12,000,000 allotment. From the ancient belfry of the old State House, where more than a hundred years ago the first Constitutional Convention in the world wrote the model for all democratic governments, the historic bell clanged tonight, starting a great bond-selling drive from an open-air booth presided over by Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley. Governor Holcomb bought the first bond and Senator Bulkeley took $100,000 for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The State Treasurer raised the State's purchase to $2,500,000. Seven convicts in the State prison, including four lifers, contributed $900.

New Haven's subscriptions totaled $6,299,850 late today. Waterbury reported $7,300,000, and New Britain $2,067,000.

Providence, R. I., has subscribed $16,950,000, or $800,000 above its quota.

With an allotment of $1,400,000, Newport has subscribed $1,301,400, including $41,950 which the Coast Defense naval force subscribed tonight through the office of Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, U. S. N.

The Board of Trustees of Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., today subscribed for $25,000 of bonds.

St. Louis Likely to Exceed Allotment.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Up to tonight the St. Louis district had subscribed $60,000,000 to the Liberty Loan out of its allotment of $80,000,000. It is believed certain that an additional $25,000,000 will be received before the books close tomorrow noon.

Memphis, Tenn., which is in the St. Louis district, was allotted $3,300,000 of the loan and has taken $4,500,000, with a prospect of an additional $500,000.

Northwest Nearing Its Allotment.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—The estimated Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Ninth Federal Reserve District total $65,000,000, as against the district's quota of $80,000,000.

Montana has oversubscribed its quota by 100 per cent. In the last two days $6,500,000 has been subscribed. Helena, with a population of only 18,000, pledged $1,000,000. Montana's quota was $7,000,000. The subscriptions reported to date total $14,000,000.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, outside of the Twin Cities and Duluth, are still far below their quota. It is estimated, however, that the totals to be reported by the banks tomorrow will bring the grand total to more than $70,000,000, making the Ninth District's deficit less than $10,000,000.

Minneapolis, having already oversubscribed, is still increasing its total. Duluth likewise is coming to the front. Subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation subscribed to $1,000,000 worth of the bonds in Duluth.

Pacific Coast Subscribing Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—San Francisco subscribed more than $3,000,000 for Liberty bonds today, leaving less than $500,000 to raise in order to meet the allotment of $42,000,000. This sum will be raised, according to campaign heads. Ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana subscribed $100,000 today, as did the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company. Southern Pacific employes increased their subscriptions to $950,000. Many centres of population report oversubscriptions, and this district, it is expected, will subscribe its full quota of $140,000,000.

Oregon has oversubscribed her quota by $1,500,000, the total having passed the $10,000,000 mark.

Dallas Expects Oversubscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., June 14.—It is estimated that the Liberty Loan subscriptions of the Dallas Federal Reserve district, up to noon Friday, will reach $42,500,000. The allotment is $40,000,000.

LOAN BILLION SURE IN THIS DISTRICT

Continued from Page 1.

by the bank and $10,000 of bonds subscribed for by 120 employes of the bank.

The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, of which Cardinal Farley is President, have subscribed for $25,000. Murray Guggenheim and Sol R. Guggenheim subscribed for $1,000,000 each; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $250,000, and Mrs. Helen Martin, daughter of Henry Phipps, $300,000.

Some Big Subscriptions.

Among subscriptions reported yesterday were the following:

Through the Hanover National Bank—Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., $150,000 additional.

Through United States Trust Company—Herbert C. Tell, $230,000.

Through the Liberty National Bank—Niles-Bement-Pond Company, $350,000, of which $217,500 was taken by employes; Atlas-Portland Cement Company, $50,000 by employes; Pratt & Whitney, $500,000.

Through the Central Trust Company—Linde Air Products Company employes, $60,000; Union Carbide Company, $150,000.

Through the Chase National Bank—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., $100,000 and $60,000 for employes.

Through Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—Western Union Telegraph Company employes, $1,500,000.

Through the Importers and Traders' National Bank—Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; Central Leather Company, $500,000; E. W. Bliss Company, $500,000; Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, $250,000; United States Life Insurance Company, $100,000; U. T. Hungerford, $100,000; Mrs. Martha Buell Munn, $50,000; Lawrence Marx, $50,000; Shank, Cox & Greene, $50,000; A. G. Spalding & Brothers, $50,000.

Through the Columbia Trust Company—New York Life Insurance Company, $2,000,000; estate of Jacob Langeloth, $1,000,000; Charles D. Barney & Co., $1,000,000; Frederick G. Bourne, $800,000; Mutual Chemical Company, $750,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $600,000; Brown Brothers & Co., $500,000; Prudential Insurance Company of America, $500,000; American Beet Sugar Company, $500,000; Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, $250,000; Phoebe A. Hearst, $200,000; New York and Pennsylvania Company, $200,000; Homestake Mining Company, $100,000; Alex Kenton, $135,000; Frederick W. White, $100,000; Benjamin & Ferguson, $121,000.

Through the Chatham and Phenix National Bank—United States Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., $125,000, and the Clifton Trust Company of Clifton, N. J., $40,000.

Through the United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Gulf States Steel, $250,000; International Mercantile Marine, $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., (small subscriptions,) $83,000; Third Avenue Railway Company, (employes,) $200,000; G. D. Emery Company, $200,000; Trustees Estate A. A. M. Astor, $125,000; United States Safe Deposit Company, $100,000.

Through the Guaranty Trust Company—Eugene W. Mente, $1,000,000; Electric Bond and Share Company, $100,000; Greenwich Savings Bank, Cortland, N. Y., $344,000; W. Conners, $200,000; Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, $500,000 additional; George Warren Smith, $100,000 additional; Making Company, $500,000; Harvey Chalmers & Son, $100,000; Hayden, Stone & Co., $100,000; Chile Copper Company, $250,000; Braden Copper Company, $250,000; Pure Oil Company, $300,000; Underwood Typewriter Company, $250,000 additional, (making a total of $500,000, a portion of which is for employes,) National Enameling and Stamping Company, $100,000; the Mackay Companies, $50,000 for their employes, in addition to the corporation's own subscription, also employes, for $1,000,000; International Hide and Leather Company, $100,000; General Hide and Leather Company, $50,000; Inter-Continental Rubber Company, $100,000.

Following are some of the other subscriptions announced yesterday: E. Naumburg & Co., $750,000; Schwarzenbach Huber Company, $100,000; Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, $50,000; Wells Fargo & Co., $500,000 additional entered through San Francisco committee; White, Weld & Co., $1,604,530; Halle & Stieglitz, $1,100,000; Benjamin Briscoe, $50,000; Dominick & Dominick, $102,000 additional; Home Life Insurance Company, $250,000 additional; John W. Masury & Son of Brooklyn, $100,000; Traffic Club, $12,700; W. & J. Sloane, $530,000; Samuel Isela (Isela Co., Inc., and H. Isela joint account,) $120,000; the Manufacturers Trust Company of Brooklyn, $250,000 additional; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $250,000 additional, making a total of $3,500,000.

Among the other subscriptions announced were: Edwin Gould, $150,000; Albert J. Elias, $50,000; Adams, Davis & Bartol, $515,000; Benjamin & Ferguson, $200,000; D. J. L. Newborg & Brother, $90,150; Zimmermann & Forshay, $300,000 additional; Joseph & Wiener, $75,000; L. L. Winkelman & Co., $300,000; H. J. Baker & Brother, $100,000; Julius Kayser & Co., $100,000; Wilson Packing Company, $50,000 additional; Oppenheim, Collins & Co., (employes,) $39,150; J. W. Davis & Co., $100,000; Halsted & Harrison, $100,550; Asiel & Co., $75,000; Denny, Pomroy & Co., $500,000; Butler, Herrick & Kip, $125,000; London Assurance Corporation, $100,000; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, $50,000; Cassella Color Company, $100,000; Turner Construction Company, (900 employes,) $116,550, and S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, $50,000.

The Mayor's Committee, through Controller Williams, A. Lindenthal, Chairman, subscribed yesterday for $2,300,000 Liberty Loan bonds. This subscription is for employes of the city to the number of about 25,000. About $300,000 additional from the same source is expected today.

The Railroads Liberty Loan Committee, which is conducting the country-wide canvass of railroad employes for sale of bonds on the installment plan, and of which President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central is Chairman, announced last night that a total of 30,324 individual subscriptions by railroad employes, aggregating $3,000,200, had been added yesterday. The subscriptions reported up to date number 105,151, totaling $9,803,050. This does not include any part of the bond subscriptions made in blocks by the railroad companies, which aggregate more than $40,000,000. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, with a record of $524,800 of bonds taken by 6,864 employes, and the Lackawanna, with $1,003,450 subscribed by 13,721 employes, were among the new reports of yesterday. The Delaware & Hudson came forward with $442,200, subscribed by 6,994 individuals, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh showed $230,150 by 2,737 employes. The Erie reached $310,000 by 5,903 individuals.

Subscriptions collected by the Boy Scouts of America now aggregate $4,134,400, with more than 7,000 cities to be heard from.

Takings of Public Service Employes.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee of Public Services, announced that a total of $4,315,800 of Liberty bonds had been subscribed by 57,874 employes of utility companies in New York City. On the average more than half of the total number of employes have subscribed, but in the case of some companies the percentage of subscribers is very high. The average subscription is nearly $80. The companies, with the number of employe subscribers and the total amounts, follow:

Company.	No. of Subscribers.	Total Amount.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.	161	$16,300
Bronx Gas and Electric Co.	37	2,550
Manhattan & Queens Tr. Co.	70	4,000
New York Telephone Co.	7,429	571,350
Empire City Subway Co.	229	15,900
Con Tel. and Elec. Sub. Co.	303	22,750
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'klyn.	509	41,550
New York & Rich. Gas. Co.	11	1,200
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.	68	4,350
Long Island R. R.	2,400	200,000
Long Acre Elec. L. & P. Co.	5	3,100
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	1,725	131,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	7,734	578,650
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.	501	42,100
Second Avenue R. R. Co.	700	3,500
Interborough Rapid Transit.	5,000	450,000
New York Edison Co.	3,714	228,650
Consolidated Gas Co.	10,863	791,300
Third Avenue Railway Co.	3,300	200,000
Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.	99	9,500
Kings County Lighting Co.	33	1,900
Staten Island R. T. Co.	515	40,000
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.	87	6,750
New York Central R. R.	12,500	1,600,000
Total	57,874	$4,315,800

A large number of banks, including savings institutions, remained open late last night for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

Many persons availed themselves of the opportunity to subscribe at these banks. The Hudson Trust Company kept open until midnight to accommodate late workers in its district. At one time in the evening there were a score or more in line waiting to sign up. The Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Company reported a large number of subscribers. One of the last minute subscribers at that institution was Miss Marie Doro, who put her name down for $50,000 worth. Branches of the Corn Exchange Bank in the Bronx and Harlem were quite busy until 9 o'clock. The banks in the financial district did little business after the downtown offices closed.

Figures received at the headquarters of the committee up to noon yesterday, indicated that Brooklyn had failed to reach the total allotted to it by the committee. Only $11,996,000 on an assignment of $54,168,000 has been received from Kings County. Undoubtedly many subscriptions from Brooklyn men have been made in New York as would naturally be the case where a man subscribed where he was employed. Another encouraging feature of the Brooklyn subscription list is, that while small, it contains the names of more individual subscribers in proportion than Manhattan.

Shortage Outside the City.

While New York City has exceeded its $717,000,000 allotment of the $1,000,000,000 fixed for the New York Federal Reserve District, the rest of the Empire State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut have not come up to their allotment of $283,000,000. Last night's unofficial estimate that gave $950,000,000 for the district, credited cities and towns outside of New York with only $123,000,000. A number of out-of-town bankers have complained about the figures given out by the Liberty Loan Committee and published in the newspapers, many of them calling attention to the fact that subscriptions of residents of their towns have been filed through New York banks.

Franklin Q. Brown, Chairman of the Fairfield County (Conn.) Liberty Loan Committee, says that many of the published returns of amounts contributed by cities and towns, sent to him as Chairman of the committee, do not agree with the returns sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, the latter returns invariably being much less. For example, Bridgeport returns to the Federal Reserve Bank $2,000,000, while Mr. Brown's return is $3,467,000.

With subscriptions totaling nearly $18,000,000 out of their $20,500,000 allotment, the Loan Committee in Rochester reported late yesterday that the City committee that Rochester would raise its quota. At the time the message was sent, Harold D. Bentley of the Rochester committee said that subscriptions were coming in so fast that the staff was actually swamped in tabulating the returns.

Henry T. Noyes, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Rochester Liberty Loan Committee, wired last night that Rochester had individual subscriptions to the Liberty Loan from approximately 20 per cent. of the entire population, of which subscriptions more than three-quarters were from employes.

A banker of Beacon, N. Y., telephoned to THE TIMES yesterday to say that while the Liberty Loan Committee's figures showed no subscriptions for Beacon, the people of that town had actually subscribed for more than $50,000 on an allotment of only $86,000. He said that the applications had been filed through the National Park Bank.

Word was received yesterday that Malone, N. Y., had actually subscribed $134,000, the figures given out by the committee credited it with only $35,000. Dobbs Ferry has subscribed for $182,000 and Great Neck, L. I., for $80,000.

Following are letters received by THE TIMES from bankers and others:

Naples, N. Y., June 13, 1917.

Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES: I notice in your paper today that our town has not reached its quota; also I also note we have credit for $1,000 in subscriptions. Now I personally know of $25,100 being subscribed to the Liberty Loan from the town of Naples, and I wonder why it is that we do not get our proper credit.

One banker bought $10,000 of the 3 per cent. temporary certificates, another $10,000 of the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds through the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The balance has been sent into the Treasurer of the United States direct. It is a small matter, but I can hardly see therefore why we are put in a hole on this if they are all so far off as Naples.

J. GORDON LEWIS,
Assistant Cashier, the Hiram Maxfield Bank.

Mohawk, N. Y., June 13, 1917.

Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES: In your list of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan I note that Mohawk, N. Y., is allotted $90,000 and credited with nothing. For your information I wish to state that this village—the best in the Mohawk Valley—had subscribed for more than $50,000 before the application blanks were printed, and has every expectation of taking its allotment. This could be verified by the Chase National Bank of New York City.

FRANK C. DAVIS.

New York, June 14, 1917.

Editor of NEW YORK TIMES:

In today's and yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, under the heading "Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan Received from the Eastern Division of New York State," you have reported the village of Bronxville as expected to subscribe $50,000, with no subscriptions received to date. While it is true that the actual subscriptions have not yet been turned into the Federal Reserve Bank, there have subscribed locally to date, through the Gramatan National Bank, approximately $326,000, or over 70 per cent. in excess of the amount credited. A list of the subscriptions received will be officially reported before noon tomorrow. Our committee feels that it is only fair that you should give publicity to this statement.

WARREN J. HOYSRADT,
Member Liberty Loan Committee.

New Brunswick, N. J., has subscribed $1,762,000 to the Liberty Loan, which is more than double its allotment.

The following subscriptions were made on application blanks taken from the Rotogravure Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Previously reported	$2,275,650
Reported yesterday:	
Through the National Bank of Westfield, Westfield, N. Y.	
Welch Grape Juice Company	25,000
W. H. Thompson	500
Lilian M. Skinner	100
Patty Snell	50
Through the Columbia Trust Company.	
Carrie Wiley of New York City	100
Through National City Bank—	
"Columbia Calls," first earnings placed in a Liberty Bond for the use of her country, Frances Adams Halsted	$1,000

479 TIMES MEN SUBSCRIBE.

Bonds for $95,380 Taken by Members of Paper's Force.

Up to last night 479 employes of THE NEW YORK TIMES had subscribed to the Liberty Loan through The New York Times Company, the total amount being $95,380.

In the composing room subscriptions numbered 129 and amounted to $18,950. More subscriptions were being recorded hourly.

$25,000,000 MORE TO BRITAIN

Loans Made by Us to the Allies Now Total $948,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—An additional $25,000,000 was loaned by the Government to Great Britain today, bringing the total British loan up to $500,000,000 and the total for all the Allies up to $948,000,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Have you been declined for life insurance?

Or have you hesitated to apply on account of some physical disability or past illness? There is one Company in particular—one of the world's strongest—which makes allowance for slight impairments and almost daily accepts applicants declined elsewhere, sometimes charging an extra rate but giving the applicant the desired policy. Its examiners are thoroughly abreast of the times and realize that some impairments are less serious than was formerly believed.

Until you have been declined by this Company you are doing yourself an injustice if you assume you are uninsurable. All communications and all information will be treated as strictly confidential. Rates and other details gladly furnished on request.

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Smith Gray
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Uniform Dept., second floor.
Superior, Courteous Service

PERSHING VISITS NAPOLEON'S TOMB

Continued from Page 1.

French poilus and British Tommies. They are on the friendliest terms, and, despite the difference of language, nothing can keep them from getting anything they want. There have been many funny incidents, and soon America may expect her share of strictly American humor stories pertaining to the war.

Naturally there has been nothing in Paris papers today but the arrival of the Americans. Three great reasons seem paramount for the enthusiasm of their welcome. The first is that it is felt that America is not fighting for selfish or material gains. The second is the rapidity of American action, and the third the gigantic resources the Americans will bring.

Herve Sees England Outdone.

Gustave Hervé says in La Victoire: "Don't forget that the fundamental quality of the American genius is rapidity of decision. Do not think that this young and vigorous people will take two years, like England, to bring a formidable army to our front. They will do in six months what England did in two years and astonish old Europe, not only by their gigantic strength, but by the rapidity with which that strength is set in motion. We now have on our side the most powerful nation in the whole world."

To sum up press opinion, the French now feel that they can breathe freely, that their ports will be developed, their railway systems unblocked, their food supply assured, their factories in full motion, and, to crown all, that before the end of the year the poilus will be made young and strong again by the great army of youth and chivalry from the United States.

Pershing at Napoleon's Tomb.

PARIS, June 14.—It was an impressive scene as General Pershing stood this morning with uncovered head at the tomb of Napoleon and paid silent tribute to one of the world's greatest commanders. The General, accompanied by his staff, was received at the Hôtel des Invalides by General Niox, the military commander of the historic monument, and General Malterre.

As the American party entered the spacious grounds leading to the building they encountered a number of veterans of the French wars who have their home at this institution. One of these was a grizzled soldier of the Crimea, who still wore the ancient uniform and carried on his breast decorations of the old days. As the veteran saluted General Pershing the General stopped and extended his hand, saying:

"It is a great honor for a young soldier like myself to press the hand of an old soldier like yourself, who has seen such glorious service."

Passing into the Invalides, General Niox conducted the American commander of the Allies to the tomb, the vaulted hall hung with battle flags, and thence the party proceeded below to the crypt where the sarcophagus of Napoleon reposes. Entrance to the crypt is rigorously restricted, and it is seldom that any one is admitted except crowned heads or former heads of States, as in the case of ex-President Roosevelt when he visited Paris.

Inspects Napoleon's Sword.

General Pershing stood for some moments gazing at the impressive spectacle. He was then conducted to the Artillery Museum, where precious relics of Napoleon are preserved. The General was particularly interested in Napoleon's sword which the great commander brought from the battle of Jena. He examined it closely and marked its difference from the modern weapon. He then took up Napoleon's Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and examined that also with care. The Americans spent an hour in the building.

After his visit to the Invalides General Pershing made a formal call on Ambassador Sharp, and was then escorted with military honors to the Elysée Palace to be presented to President Poincaré. At 1:30 o'clock the President and Mme. Poincaré gave a state breakfast in honor of the American commander. Other guests were Premier Ribot, Paul Painlevé, Minister of War; Marshal Joffre, René Viviani, Minister of Justice, and Ambassador Sharp.

General Pershing received a remarkable greeting from the Deputies when he arrived in the diplomatic box in the Chamber of Deputies at 3 o'clock this afternoon, just before Premier Ribot rose to tell the Chamber what the Allies purposed doing in Greece. The first part of the session partook of the nature of an official parliamentary reception to General Pershing, the United States figuring in M. Ribot's speech and being the theme of an eloquent oration by M. Viviani. Once they were aware of General Pershing's entry, the Deputies rose and stood, cheering, until the General bowed his acknowledgments. Then the galleries caught up the enthusiasm and violated the tradition of the House by joining in the applause.

The Deputies again rose and turned toward General Pershing, cheering, when M. Ribot finished his speech by quoting President Wilson's phrase in his message to Russia: "The day has come to conquer or submit," and declaring: "We will not submit; we will vanquish."

M. Viviani followed M. Ribot, describing the spirit of the United States and the principles for which both Republics were fighting. General Pershing was compelled to respond to another demonstration after M. Viviani's speech, and at 4 o'clock he left the Chamber, followed by a storm of cheering.

Premier Ribot said in the course of his speech:

"The people of France fully understand the deep significance of the arrival of General Pershing in France. It is one of the greatest events in history that the people of the United States should come here to struggle, not in the spirit of ambition or conquest, but for the noble ideals of justice and liberty. The arrival of General Pershing is a new message from President Wilson, which, if that is possible, surpasses in nobility all those preceding it."

M. Viviani, referring to the French mission to the United States, said:

"President Wilson holds in his hand all the historic grandeur of America, which is now launched forth in the fraternal union extended by the great Republic."

Turning to the purposes of the war contended for by the United States and the Allies, M. Viviani declared amid great applause:

"Restitution to an outraged people of that which has been taken from them by violence, reparation of all injustice and the institution of guarantees against a recurrence of such a war, as well as the institution of a society of nations which will uphold and protect the pacific progress of mankind, such, in effect, are the things that President Wilson has declared for in his illustrious words, 'Victory or subjugation.' In this we are completely in accord and we will not submit but will vanquish."

The first day spent in Paris by General Pershing was a continuous succession of enthusiastic popular demonstrations, given wherever the American commander made an appearance. Great throngs filled the Place de la Concorde early in the day, hoping to catch a glimpse of him. Hundreds of French soldiers on leave from the front mingled in the throngs and gave hearty greetings to the troopers of the Second Cavalry who accompanied General Pershing. A large American flag waved over the General's hotel, and everywhere the French and American colors were intertwined.

He's General "Peurchigne" Now.

In their columns of description of the arrival of General Pershing and his staff the Paris newspapers find room today to enlighten the public on the proper pronunciation of the General's name—a name which, as the Figaro says, is "not one easily enunciated in the accent of Montmartre."

There was much diversity in the pronunciation among the populace, the favorite rendering being "Pareshang." But, adds the Figaro, "it will be common knowledge today that the name of the American General who comes to fight beside our soldiers is pronounced 'Peurchigne.'"

[Which orthography, the Figaro might have added, means in old French: "The folly of fear."]

Arrival Cheers British at the Front.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 14, (via London.)—The news of the arrival of General Pershing spread through the British armies today and was received with the utmost satisfaction. While Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was represented in the welcoming of the vanguard of the American army at the port of Landing, more elaborate British honors await their visit to this section of the western front.

General Pershing will be a valued member of the allied war council in the future, and will have the opportunity to study and witness the various offensive actions before his divisions arrive.

On his journey to France the General was enabled to see the efficiency of the British transport machinery in operation and was much impressed by it. Later he expects to go more thoroughly into the British system of handling supplies and meeting the various needs for the problems of the American forces with the overseas expedition will be largely similar to those which the British have so successfully solved.

JOFFRE'S EYES GIVE GREETING TO PERSHING

*Memorable Meeting of the Two Generals in Paris, Though

ENTENTE TROOPS OCCUPY ATHENS

Their Landing Facilitated by Greek Commandant at Piraeus on Premier's Order.

EX-KING LEAVES CAPITAL

His Pro-German Politicians and Military Leaders to be Sent Into Exile with Him.

LONDON, June 14.—Former King Constantine's departure from Athens on Tuesday to embark on a British warship has been followed by the landing of Entente forces at Piraeus and Castella. Some of the troops, a dispatch from the Greek capital says, are occupying the heights near Phalerum Bay, while others are marching to Athens. The landing at Piraeus was effected in perfect order. At the suggestion of Premier Zaimis the Greek superior officer was placed at the disposal of General Sarrail to facilitate the housing of the disembarked troops.

High Commissioner Jonnart, in a letter to Premier Zaimis, said that for reasons of health it was impossible to keep the Entente troops and horses aboard the transports and, therefore, he had ordered them to land. The troops, Senator Jonnart said, would remain ashore pending their return shortly to resume the struggle against "Greece's traditional foes."

French Army Headquarters in Paris today gave out the following statement:

Thessaly.—Our cavalry has occupied Trikala. A battalion of chasseurs has been transferred to Velo. Local incidents which marked the entrance of our troops into Larissa yesterday have not recurred. The advance of our detachments has been effected without difficulty.

The former King with the former Queen and Crown Prince and other members of the family left Athens by motor car. Professor Georgios Streit, former adviser of the Greek Foreign Office, accompanied Constantine as his secretary, according to dispatches from Athens. The deposed monarch's proclamation announcing his abdication was posted throughout the streets of the capital. It read:

"Obeying the necessity of fulfilling my duty toward Greece, I am departing from my beloved country with the heir apparent and am leaving my son Alexander my crown. I beg you to accept my decision with calm, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

It is said here that all the members of the royal family, except the new King, will leave the country accompanied by the most prominent pro-German politicians and military leaders who formed Constantine's entourage.

The correspondent in Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he understands that High Commissioner Jonnart informed Premier Zaimis that when the war was over and order which the Allies would exact had been established, Constantine would be permitted to resume his throne if such was the will of the Greek people.

No indication has yet reached London as to the line of policy Premier Venizelos intends to adopt regarding the change in sovereignty in Greece, but he already has declared that at the end of the war he intended to have a Greek national convention in a revision of the Constitution which would aid in depriving the sovereign of the possibility of again interfering with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament.

LUGANO, Switzerland, June 14.—One of the private secretaries of former King Constantine of Greece arrived here last Sunday and began a search for a large villa suitable for a royal personage. Prince von Bülow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, and several other German diplomatists are staying here. It is reported that ex-King Constantine will likely cross the Swiss frontier early next week and go to Berlin, afterward returning to Switzerland, where he will make his home.

CONSTANTINE SLIPS AWAY.

Escapes Waiting Crowd and Embarks on a French Destroyer.

LONDON, Friday, June 15.—A long series of belated dispatches from Athens confirm the reports that the abdication of King Constantine and his departure from the Greek capital were unattended by any serious disturbances. There was much excitement and the noise among the former King's partisans and street gatherings of the so-called reservists, but no bloodshed or rioting.

Large crowds gathered about the palace to witness the departure of the fallen monarch, but Constantine slipped through the garden and, emerging by a little-used wicket gate, jumped into a waiting automobile and dashed at full speed for a point on the coast where a French destroyer awaited him. He embarked with his wife and entire family, with the exception of Alexander, for Corfu.

The dispatches say that at Corfu the deposed monarch expected to transship to a British war vessel, unless his royal yacht was available, in which case he would board the yacht and sail under the escort of British warships. The reports as to his ultimate destination vary, some saying Denmark and others Italy, a villa on Lake Maggiore being mentioned as a likely place of residence.

WANT CONSTANTINE HELD.

British Papers Demand Internment of Pro-German Greek Clique.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 15.—The Daily Chronicle, after pointing out that the chief credit for Constantine's deposition belongs to Lloyd George and Painlevé, who realized its urgent necessity, says no great enthusiasm will be felt anywhere for the arrangement which places the King's second son, the German Emperor's nephew, on the vacant throne, and urges the Allies not to deal with the pro-German clique which surrounded the former King.

"General Dusmanis and Colonel Metaxtas of the General Staff; Georgios Streit, the King's diplomatic mentor, and M. Gounaris and some others of his political puppets are personages whose past conduct and future plans are not a purely Greek affair. It was they, no less than King Constantine, who made difficulty for the Allies during the last one and a half years, and will continue to make it if left at large. The least that we should do is to secure their expulsion from Greece. An alternative preferable on many grounds would be to keep them in custody for the duration of the war."

The Morning Post, taking the same line, says:

"It is necessary to remember that as long as the clique which directed the King's policy remains, so long will there be trouble. The King may or may not have been a figurehead, but it is certain he would have been impotent for mischief without the men who surrounded him, whereas, if they are left, no change of Kings will make much difference. It would be a crime against the interests of Greece and the Allies if such men were left at liberty."

The Morning Post concludes with a demand that Constantine and his advisers shall not be permitted to join the Central Powers, where they would renew their intrigues from a secure basis. They should, it says, be kept as hostages until after the war.

KAISER GREATLY CHAGRINED.

Constantine's Fall Causes "Painful Impression" to German Staff.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—A Cologne dispatch says that the news of King Constantine's abdication created a painful impression at German headquarters. The Kaiser expressed great chagrin and sent his brother-in-law and Queen Sophia a message of sympathy.

BERLIN, June 13, (via London, June 14.)—The absence of adequate telegraphic connections with Greece has left Berlin without authentic information regarding events there since the news of the abdication of King Constantine was received. The Greek Legation has been cut off for several weeks from all communication with its Government, receiving only occasional perfunctory instructions of a routine nature by way of Switzerland.

The impression prevails here that the new state of affairs will have no bearing on the military situation in Macedonia. The evening papers publish copious comments and retrospects lauding Constantine. The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The news indicates the final chapter in one of the moving tragedies of the world war. This is not a tragedy with a single hero; this is the story of the ravishment of a whole people, and in vain will one search history for a parallel.

"It is plain as sunlight that Constantine laid down his crown only because he had not the heart to deliver up his people to starvation at the command of England and France. Russia and Italy appear to have been pushed aside in the recent Entente undertaking. The newly created and extraordinary envoy Jonnart has forced the King to abdicate, under pain of the confiscation of the harvest of Thessaly. Because the King was deprived through thumbscrew methods of every weapon with which he might effect his escape from such a predicament he was forced to decide to give up his throne."

The Tageblatt suggests that it is possible that the rôle Constantine played in Greece is not yet concluded. "If for the moment," this paper says, "Constantine was forced to retreat in the face of overpowering opposition, a source of comfort left to him, outside the consciousness of duty well done, is the knowledge that the new turn of things has disposed of his worst enemy, the man who has been opposing him in his own country.

"Venizelos and his movement, as is now plain, are but episodes in the progress of the tragedy of which we have been the spectators. Venizelos, a willing tool, is the grave digger of Greek independence. The pit, however, is also prepared for him, since the scope of his power and influence has proved a disappointment."

The Vossische Zeitung does not believe that active participation in the war on the part of Greece will have any decisive bearing on the final outcome. It says:

"Will Greece, in defiance of her most important immediate and future interests, be forced to send her sons to the French and English shambles? The answer must be forthcoming within a few days. However it may read, it will not have a decisive bearing on the final result.

"The sad contemplation with which we follow the progress of this Hellenic tragedy is unmixed with selfish thoughts or fears. It is purely of an ethical nature. It is the pain which every righteous thinking man must feel as he observes how hypocritical mendacity unites with force to drag down a small and valiant nation. Whatever may come, we Germans will not forget the high moral courage with which Constantine and his royal people persistently refused to take up arms against us."

ITALY WISHES GREECE WELL.

Hopes for Her Absolute Independence in Friendship with Allies.

ROME, June 14.—"The measure against King Constantine could not be avoided," said a semi-official statement given out here. "Constantine placed himself in a position which left him no other issue but to have the country compromised by his personal policy. Any further resistance on his part would have forced the protecting powers to adopt more radical measures and to treat Greece as an enemy.

"Everybody in Italy wishes Greece to enjoy absolute independence in harmonious accord with the right in the Mediterranean of the protecting powers. The hope is entertained that the new King will prevent the monarchy from being a disturbing element in the Allies' policy to inaugurate a régime of loyalty."

SAYS THE PEOPLE MOURN.

Greek Foreign Office Tells of ex-King's Fall—Attitude of Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Entente Powers are counting upon the adoption by King Alexander of Greece of a policy of loyalty toward the cause of the Entente. At the same time, it is believed that they will seek to induce the Greek Government to join the alliance against the Central Powers.

The Greek Legation received today the following dispatch from the Athens Foreign Office:

"The Government informs you with great sorrow that the King, under pressure of supreme political necessity, following the steps taken by three of the great powers, was obliged to leave Greece, accompanied by Queen Sophia and the Crown Prince George, leaving on the throne his son, Prince Alexander.

"The new King took the oath of allegiance yesterday.

"The sorrow of the Greek people at the departure of their King is immense."

A semi-official dispatch received here today from Rome said:

"In political circles it is believed that the measures taken by the protecting powers (Great Britain, France, and Russia) against King Constantine could not have been delayed or avoided in any way, both in the interest of the Allies and of Greece herself.

"King Constantine had put himself in a position which made it impossible for him to save his country, which he had so unwisely and so utterly compromised with his personal policies. A further resistance on his part would have obliged the protecting powers to take even more radical measures; that means measures that would have put Greece in the position to be treated as an enemy by these same powers, with serious prejudice to the monarchy.

BRITISH WARSHIPS WIN FORT IN THE RED SEA

94 Turks, Machine and Mountain Guns Captured When Fort Saliff, North of Aden, Falls.

LONDON, June 14.—Fort Saliff, on the east shore of the Red Sea, has been captured by British warships, it was officially announced this evening. The announcement says:

The Commander in Chief in the East Indies reports that Tuesday morning his Majesty's ships under his command captured the fort at Saliff after a resistance of three hours.

The Fort is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea in the Kamaran anchorage, 180 miles north of Perim, between Lohelya and Hodeida.

Ninety-four prisoners, three machine guns and two mountain guns, and military stores, camels and the harbor plant were captured.

One Britisher was killed.

Fort Saliff is on Kamaran Bay, in Yemen Province, southwestern Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there.

The captured fort lies about 175 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Saliff may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind this force and capture or disperse it.

MAY FREE IRISH PRISONERS.

Bonar Law Promises Early Announcement of British Decision.

LONDON, June 14.—The British Government is considering the granting of amnesty to the Irish prisoners arrested at the time of the rebellion last year.

Chancellor Bonar Law made this announcement in the House of Commons today. He said the Government's decision would be made known immediately.

NOT A SOLDIER HIT IN THE LONDON RAID

Lord Derby Reports That All Victims of German Attack Were Civilians.

REPRISALS ARE DEMANDED

Press Shows Revival of Demand for Air Attacks on German Cities—Death List Now Totals 104.

LONDON, June 14.—The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, announced this afternoon that not a single soldier had been killed or wounded in Wednesday's air raids over England, which had been simply a killing and wounding of civilians, men, women and children, and from the German military viewpoint had absolutely no value whatever. He thought that no German airplane had been brought down yesterday.

He added that a notification had been received during the day that hostile aircraft were again approaching the country, but apparently there was no truth in the report.

Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the latest reports of the casualties in Wednesday's air raid showed that 104 persons had been killed and 134 seriously and 269 slightly injured. Altogether, he said, 120 children were killed or injured.

James I. McPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, said that the air raiders crossed the Channel in twelve minutes. He said he understood it to be true that one of them was brought down near Shoeburyness, near which is the practicing grounds for heavy ordnance and where there is an extensive artillery barracks.

Yesterday's raid has greatly strengthened the hands of those who so long have advocated a reprisal against German towns, and the Government, which heretofore has been opposed thereto, will again be urged in Parliament to take this step.

The Westminster Gazette, which opposes reprisals, suggests that the best way to end the raids on open towns is for the Entente Allies to send to the enemy that they are determined after the war to use their economic power against all who practice frightfulness in the air or under the sea, or actuate such instruments of war and destruction.

Referring to the seamen's refusal to carry pacifists because of the cruelties inflicted by the German unlimited submarine war, the newspaper says the same feeling has been expressed in the East End of London, where the demand is not for ending the war. On the contrary, thousands of working people vow, the newspaper says, they never again will handle German goods or have dealings with the people who they hold responsible for these outrages.

A number of persons injured in the raid succumbed to their wounds during the night.

Firemen, ambulance workers, physicians, and nurses, assisted by the police, were engaged throughout the night in the search for the bodies of victims in the areas which suffered most heavily. There were pathetic scenes in hospitals and police stations, where women and men waited for hours in the hope of receiving more favorable news regarding missing relatives.

BERLIN, June 14, (via London.)—Today's German official statement says:

"A fleet of our large airplanes reached London yesterday afternoon and dropped bombs over the fort. Good hits were observed during the clear weather. In spite of a strong defensive fire and numerous aerial engagements, during which a British airman fell down over the Thames, all our airplanes returned unharmed."

ZEPPELIN IS BROUGHT DOWN.

The L-43 Is Destroyed by British Naval Forces in the North Sea.

LONDON, June 14.—Zeppelin L-43 was destroyed this morning over the North Sea by naval forces, Chancellor Bonar Law announced today in the House of Commons. The Admiralty reports that no survivors of the Zeppelin were seen.

Soon after being attacked the L-43 burst into flames fore and aft and fell into the sea.

NORTHCLIFFE FOR REPRISAL.

Says Germans Will Continue Raiding Until Similar Attacks Are Made.

Lord Northcliffe wants the British Government to permit reprisals for German air raids. He read of Wednesday's raid in London in the papers yesterday and, just before his departure for Washington, said:

"Air raids over London and other English towns will continue as long as the British Government declines to allow reprisal raids over German towns and population centres."

Lord Northcliffe will pay his respects to President Wilson and will call on the British Ambassador in Washington. Then he will return to this city to open offices from which to direct his work in supervising the undertakings of the various British commissions here.

KAISER'S AMERICAN SHARES

Official Denial of Story of His Investments Accuses Allied Agents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 13, (Delayed.)—The official North German Gazette publishes an angry attack on the neutral papers which have circulated the story of the Kaiser holding American shares. The paper says:

"A notice, now going the round of the neutral papers, throws a glaring light on the methods of the enemy's agents. This story declares the Kaiser and his brother, Prince Henry, have invested considerable capital in American shares. Previously these agents had declared the Kaiser had given the Englishman Rence work against England being conducted gently. The enemy propagandist lies on a big scale."

The facts are that the story of the Kaiser's property in England was circulated by the German press and was related by the Kaiser at the time of the von Tirpitz and Reventlow enthusiasts to explain why the submarine warfare was delayed. Similarly, the American story, which, by the way, dates from long before the war, is being revived, not by allied agents, but by the Germans to explain the supposed reluctance of the Kaiser to let matters come to a climax with the United States. It may be added that the Kaiser is supposed to own ranches and other property in the Middle West.

GERMANS FALL BACK TOWARD THE LYS

Continued from Page 1.

Crown Prince Rupprecht—Both in Flanders and in the Artois the artillery duels were intense only in isolated sectors. East of Ypres we exploded several mines, which played havoc with the British position. South of the Douve minor engagements in front of our position developed. The position remained unchanged.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After several hours of preparatory fire, the French attacked near Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons. They were repelled. Otherwise the artillery activity was generally unimportant.

The evening communication, issued by the War Office, says:

South of the Scarpe a strong English attack, launched during the forenoon east of Monchy after preparatory drumfire, was repulsed in close range fighting.

WON MESSINES BY GUNFIRE.

Every Object Attained by This Offensive, Says Maurice.

LONDON, June 14.—The Messines offensive was the most successful attack which the British have yet made, every single objective that was marked in the preliminary plans having been attained, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk with The Associated Press today.

Comparing this assault with the Somme battle, General Maurice stated that the British gained on the first day more than twice the ground captured in the first four days of the conflict along the Somme, while the British casualties at Messines, using the same periods for comparison, were only one-fourth what they were in the Somme fighting.

General Maurice was optimistic in his talk today. Remarking that the British successes were steadily growing, he added:

"We still have the undeveloped resources of America behind us, which gives us complete confidence in the future."

Discussing the British method of attack at Messines, General Maurice said the impression had got about that the success in this assault was due to the great mine explosions, but that this was a false idea.

"Our real success was due to the arrangement of our artillery fire and the superiority of our artillery over the Germans," he said. "This artillery superiority in turn was due mainly to our superiority in the air service which secured the results.

"The million pounds of explosives set off certainly was an aid in the attack, since it caused a panic among the Germans and permitted our men to get through more easily. But our mines were under the Messines front line trenches, which were not held strongly, so I believe the explosions caused only a small proportion of the casualties which the Germans suffered.

"Our success in attaining everything we set out to get in this battle is the more striking because the Germans knew an attack was impending. I have just obtained some German orders which were captured from prisoners, and these show the enemy was conversant of what was going on. One order, dated May 31, gives the approximate time of the British attack, stating that it would take place between June 3 and 9. Another order stated that the Messines-Wytschaete ridge would be the objective, and pointed out to the German troops holding this section that this position was most important and must not be given up. A further order said that the British aviators were becoming increasingly daring, and that the British practice of swooping down low over the German trenches must be stopped by machine-gunners.

"The destruction caused by our artillery in this battle was terrific. I have toured the section since the attack and found every dug-out, every observation post, every trench, and every machine-gun emplacement smashed. This means very heavy German casualties."

REPAIRING GERMAN RAVAGES.

French Soldier-Peasants Accomplish Wonders by Cultivating Land.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Wonders have been done by the French soldiers in assisting nature to repair the ravages committed by the Germans during their retreat from the lines held for two years and a half from Soissons to the Somme.

The Associated Press correspondent, when he followed with the pursuing French troops immediately on the heels of the retiring enemy, found the country even more waste than he had feared. Fruit trees cut down ruthlessly, agricultural implements twisted and distorted, houses burned or blown to rubbish heaps, wheat fields trodden down—in fact, everywhere there was evidence of the passage of the destroyer.

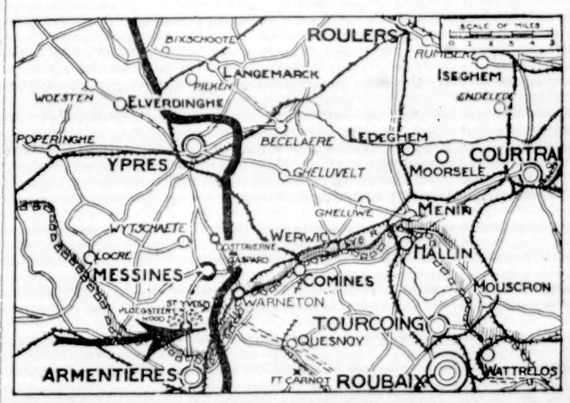
Today when the correspondent on his way to a part of the front on the new French lines passed over the same territory there were signs of healing of the wounds inflicted on the earth. Roads which had been full of gaping holes caused by mines had been leveled, fields had been cleared of rubbish and planted with grain and vegetables, fruit trees in hundreds of cases had been doctored by grafting or had been bound with clay and tar where their bark had been hacked away and were in full bloom; plows, harrows, and rollers were at work in the charge of peasant soldiers, and the whole countryside had been revivified through the joint efforts of willing workers and the Spring weather.

The only jarring features in the landscape were the ruined villages, the inhabitants of which have disappeared either by being deported by the Germans or having taken refuge in other parts of France to be cared for under less harrowing circumstances than are to be found in the devastated districts. Much of the territory is still within range of the German guns, and this fact, together with the difficulty of furnishing provisions to civilians in a country where the usual resources had been destroyed and the military authorities have their hands full in supplying the troops, decided the Government to send the remaining civilians away until a more convenient period.

A considerable portion of the land had been sown with grain by the Germans before their departure, their intention being to use the produce to replenish their own reduced stocks. The French and British pressure, however, forced them to retreat before they were able to benefit from their labor. They did their utmost to make the land they had cultivated useless to their pursuers, but evidently forgot that the French soldiers were mostly farmers and peasants.

The French authorities soon recovered from their first shock over the destruction and organized a system by which everything possible should be saved from the wreck. Advantage was taken of the fact that every unit engaged in the fighting line was entitled to a short period of repose at stated intervals and was then sent to the rear. Those among the men accustomed to farm work were during this period asked to volunteer to cultivate the land, and it was found that large numbers of them were only too eager to do so. This made it possible to undertake extensive farming operations. Within a few weeks large tracts of land had been brought into productive cultivation. All along the main roads and country lanes were been boards at the edges of fields bearing the words "Cultivated by the Army," and tens of thousands of acres which the Germans thought they had rendered unproductive will the coming Fall bear large crops.

Scene of the New German Retirement.



The arrow indicates the region where the Kaiser's forces are falling back toward the river Lys. Their retirement opens up "interesting possibilities," according to one correspondent.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL ASSAILS THE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

lead to Russia's resuming her proper place in the ranks of those who are fighting for the establishment of permanent peace.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—The Cabinet has decided to suggest a conference with the Allies to examine the various treaties among the several allied powers.

COUNCIL'S ORGAN CRITICAL.

Does Not Like Wilson's Note Nor Those of France and England.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, June 12.—The most important and decisive comment on the French, English, and American notes to Russia which has yet appeared is in a leader in "Isvestia," the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Speaking today of President Wilson's note, it says:

"Mr. Wilson is mistaken if he thinks that such ideas can find reception in the hearts of a revolutionary people. The Russian revolutionary democracy knows very well that the road to the passionately awaited universal peace lies only through a united struggle of the laboring classes with the imperialists of the world. It is quite easy to understand what feelings will be called forth by the strange pretense of describing the ever-growing spirit of brotherhood and peace in the international Socialist, as also a German intrigue. The French and English note will undoubtedly not call forth enthusiasm among the revolutionary democracy."

The paper then remarks that the Russian people and Government stand firm for the principle of "peace without annexations and indemnities" and says that "the Russian democracy does not see the incarnation of this principle in the notes of France and England. Along with the recognition of the principle in inverted commas is the tendency to insert underneath it old aims which contradict it."

The British note quoted in inverted commas the following extract from the Russian Government proclamation to the Russian people: "Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory."

The journal then proceeds to attack M. Ribot, whom it describes as the old leader of French imperialism, for his suggestion that the principal of peace without annexations did not arise in Petrograd, but was introduced from without, and for his refusal to give passports to the French Socialists to travel to the conference at Stockholm.

"Such actions," it says, "show only too clearly how hateful to imperialists is this fierce tendency of the international proletariat toward international peace."

Finally, discussing the question of the revision of treaties, it insists on the elimination of anything in which imperialism might find refuge.

Such views of the most powerful organization in Russia only serve to support what I have always maintained—that the Council is not to be trusted, that it is willing to listen to any compromise as long as it brings immediate peace.

It is evident (and I wish particularly to emphasize this fact, because it is based on evidence not generally known) that nothing will satisfy the Council but an offer of peace to Germany on the basis of the airy and undefined principles which the Council cherishes. It wants the Allies to take the initiative and even to grovel on their knees to Hohenzollern rather than prolong the struggle, but at present its policy will be not to insist on a separate peace. Whether this policy will endure no one can tell.

COUNCIL ANSWERS ALLIED LABOR ENVOYS

Explains Its Position Regarding Call for International Socialist Peace Conference.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, in a statement replying to a joint letter addressed to it by Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions; Arthur Henderson, British Minister without portfolio, and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions, expressing surprise that a call had been issued by the council for an international conference to consider peace before the negotiations between the British, French and Belgian delegations and the council had been concluded, explains its position regarding the impending international Socialist conference.

"The Russian revolution," says the statement, "which is a revolt of the people not only against the tyranny of Czarism, but also against the horrors of the world war, the blame for which falls upon international imperialism, has placed before all countries, with extraordinary acuteness, the urgent need of concluding peace.

"At the same time the Russian revolution has indicated to the nations a way for realizing this problem, notably a union of all the working classes to combat all attempts of imperialism to prolong the war in the interests of the wealthy classes and to prevent peace without annexations or indemnities.

"The working classes of all countries can easily come to a speedy solid agreement only if they are inspired with their own interests and remove the aspirations of imperialists and militarists, who often hide their true face under a seductive mask. It is evident that the conference can become the turning point in the terrible epoch of fratricidal war only if the members of the conferences are imbued with these ideas. And it is no less evident that all the questions you have raised cannot be the subject of discord or a motive for a continuation of the war.

"Having recognized the right of nations to dispose of their destiny, the members of the conference will come to an understanding without difficulty regarding the future of Alsace-Lorraine and other regions. Moreover, the working classes, relieved of the mutual distrust with which the imperialists have envenomed them, will agree regarding the means of gratification and the amount of such compensation to the countries devastated by war, like Belgium, Poland, Galicia, and Serbia. But it goes without saying that such compensation cannot in any way be common with the contribution which is imposed on the conquered country.

"Regarding your statement that it is impossible for you to break the secret union—this statement evidently based on a misunderstanding, for the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates claims from no party as a preliminary condition the renunciation of the policy already pursued by it. The council expects from the conference of the Socialists of the belligerent and neutral countries the creation of an Internationale, which will permit all the working classes of the whole world to struggle in concert for a general peace and break the bonds which unite them by force to the Governments and the classes imbued with imperialistic tendencies which prevent peace.

"The Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates also considers it futile for parties to make it an absolute condition of their taking part in the conference that the preliminary consent of other parties shall be obtained to any obligatory decision, for that would give rise to irreconcilable contradictions on questions an amicable discussion of which might lead to a solution acceptable to both parties.

"Regarding your desire to obtain a previous complete agreement between the allied Socialists, the way in which we put the problem renders futile any such understanding. We consider that the conference can succeed only if the Socialists consider themselves, not the representatives of the two belligerent parties, but the representatives of a single movement of the working classes toward a common aim of a general peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 14.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt learns from Stockholm that the conference called by the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and which was to take place between June 28 and July 8, will probably not be held.

The reason is that the conference held by the Dutch and Scandinavian committees and delegates from several of the allied countries proved so poor, and also such difficulties in arranging personal meetings between the allied Socialist leaders and those of the Central Powers.

CABINET WARNS ARMY.

Decrees Severe Punishment for Acts of Insubordination.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—A Government decree has been issued declaring all acts of military disorder to be insubordination, including refusal to fight and also incitement to fight against the Government. Such acts, says the decree are punishable by long sentence to servitude in the penitentiary and the deprivation of rights to property and also the right to receive land under the coming land redistribution.

General Denikine, former Chief of Staff, has been nominated to succeed General Gurko in command of the armies on the western front.

The conflict caused by Finland's claim that the rights of the former Emperor as Grand Duke of Finland did not pass automatically to the Provisional Government has been satisfactorily settled by a new law which will be valid until Russo-Finnish relations are permanently regulated by the Constituent Assembly. The right to decide all State transactions, excepting affairs affecting Russia's safety, and also the right to fill the date for the opening and closing of the Finnish Diet is conceded to the Finnish Senate.

Finland also gets the right of legislative initiative, the right to confirm the budget, revoke administrative decrees, summon the Ecclesiastical Council, and, finally, the right to pardon offenders, counted in almost all countries as a sovereign prerogative. The law practically confers on Finland complete internal autonomy.

The Minister of Finance is preparing a law creating a State sugar monopoly on the general lines of Count Witte's great vodka monopoly. Henceforth all home-produced sugar will be purchased by the State at a price based on the cost of production. It will be sold at prices fixed by the Ministers of Supplies and Finance.

Retail sale will be carried on by State stores, by co-operative societies and also by private dealers, to whom a fixed commission will be paid. The price to the purchaser will be the wholesale price plus the trader's outlay and commission.

STOCKHOLM PLANS AWRY.

Russians Report Difficulties in Way of Socialist Conference.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—The semi-official news agency says it understands the convocation of the conference at Stockholm proposed by the Council of encountering serious difficulties of a technical and political character.

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The delegation sent by the German Social Democratic Party and the German trades unions by the International Socialist Conference conferred on Monday and Tuesday with the permanent Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, which submitted to it questions which have been or will be placed before all the other delegations. The arrangements to be reached regarding Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium were discussed at length. The Germans replied in writing to these questions, and their answers will be published shortly.

The delegation also renewed its declarations of agreement with the resolutions adopted by the international conference at Copenhagen regarding international arbitration, limitation of armaments, abolition of the prize law and suspension of secret diplomacy. It proclaimed itself hostile to prolongation of the present struggle by economic war after the cessation of military operations. The delegation unconditionally declared itself in favor of a general conference, regarding it as the elementary duty of the Socialist Party to work for the establishment of permanent peace.

ASSAILS WILSON NOTE.

Berlin Paper Professes to See British Inspiration in It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—Count zu Reventlow, commenting in the Berlin Tageszeitung on Wilson's message to Russia, takes exception to the President's use of the word "autocratic," which, he says, occurs much too often. He adds that Wilson appears to forget that before the Russian revolution Russia was an autocratic power and an ally of America.

Speaking of the misunderstandings regarding war aims referred to in the note, Reventlow remarks that it is a pity that the President did not see fit to speak more clearly, as Russia would certainly have understood. He goes on:

"We are also sorry that President Wilson did not explain why a central and south European federation threatens the peace and freedom of the world."

Reventlow remarks that Ambassador Penfield is reported to be still in Vienna and that a recent report had it that Ambassador Elkus intended to visit Berlin. He adds: "It would be interesting to know, in the light of the Wilsonian message, if these reports are true."

Returning to the note, he says:

"The note seems to have been formulated with Mr. Balfour's help, as it reminds one strongly of the Balfour note to Washington in the winter. It is remarkable also that the note mentions only Germany and not her allies.

"We greet this note, inasmuch as it can leave no illusions about America or the fairy stories about Wilson's unpractical, idealistic nature.

"Mr. Wilson's policies purpose nothing more or less than to control and establish a mastery of the world, to be held by capitalism, under the command of Anglo-Saxondom. That is an object, the achievement of which implies infinitely more serious events than could ever be implied by all questions of annexation or nonannexation."

INSIST ALSACE MUST STAY GERMAN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14, (via London.)—If the speeches made by the Presidents of both the upper and lower Chambers of the Diet of Alsace-Lorraine are any criterion as to the feeling of the population, then France is continuing her war with Germany in vain.

Dr. Ricklin, in the closing session of the lower Chamber yesterday, addressed the crowded House as follows:

"Gentlemen, we cannot depart without expressing the hope and wish for an honorable peace. We need not hush our cries for peace because this war has brought untold misery upon our country and population, and it is becoming evermore apparent that separation of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany is assuming a preponderant position among our opponents' war aims. Therefore we owe it to our conscience to declare that the people of Alsace-Lorraine decidedly reject the idea that this terrible bloodshed shall be continued for their sake and that they have no wish or than to remain inseparably united with the German Empire, which best guarantees their cultural, economic, and political future, having proper regard for national regularity."

Here the papers registered tremendous cheers. "Brave sons of this country," Dr. Ricklin continued, "our pride and hope, do not fight merely for the existence of the German Empire, but they have besides the nation's war aims their own.

Arbuckle Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y. William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The same organization which completed 63 concrete buildings in 1916—everyone *on time*—is today engaged in erecting 40 buildings for war munition industries.

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THE fly in the amber of summer contentment is that Hot - Weather Clothes are *seldom smart*. When weight is jettisoned, style usually goes overboard with it.

My Hot-Weather Suits, from Stein-Bloch, are eighth-lined, but they possess *the full style* of full-lined garments.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for Tropic - Weight Flannels, Worsteds and Homespuns, which I have robbed of weight, but which don't rob you of one iota of that *smart style* you pay for and expect.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Window Shades

See shades as they should be, at our showrooms—harmonizing with both interior decorations and exterior trim.

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. *No payment accepted unless successful.*

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We have a complete stock of this shirt in all sizes and sleeve lengths with soft cuffs; separate striped collar to match the plain shirt can also be had. Full shrunk and fast in color, unusual service assured.

Blue, Tan, Green, Pink and Lavender.

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HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

The Hurley Low Shoe designed on correct proportions to insure perfect ease, yet presenting an exceptionally handsome appearance, can be had in black and tan Cordovan shades.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

Our beautiful shades of Cordovan Shoes are made possible by using only the best leathers, being treated by the Hurleyized secret process which increases the life of the leather, retaining its rich lustre to the end.

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Blue, Gray or Brown Summer Flannels, $23.50

THIS is an announcement that needs no flourish.

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Flannel suits, rich in their plain colors—skeletonized and with silk sleeve linings—at a price much more reasonable than you would be justified in expecting.

★ ★

Designed and tailored with customary Weber and Heilbroner care.

★ ★

We have none too many of them and we cannot get more of them to be sold at this price when these are gone.

★ ★

May we add an earnest "don't delay"?

★ ★

Buy a Liberty Bond today.

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44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
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WAR DELAY A STAIN, ROOSEVELT ASSERTS

Tells Nebraskans Our Failure to Act Sooner Never Can Be Completely Eradicated.

CALLS PACIFISTS TRAITORS

Declares They Cared Nothing for National Honor So Long as Their "Feet Were in the Trough."

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who arrived here today to deliver the principal address on this, the closing day of the celebration of the semi-centennial of Nebraska Statehood, was welcomed by a great crowd, which paraded and sang and cheered. He held a reception at a hotel "for personal friends only."

"I wanted to go to the war," he said, "and the people wanted me to go. But now I am feeling fine. I keep my good health by having a very bad temper, kept under good control."

Colonel Roosevelt, in his address on "Americanism," criticised the policy of the United States for failure to protest promptly against German ruthlessness and brutality, deplored national failure to prepare for war, pleaded for undivided loyalty to the American flag, denounced the pacifists, and asked for generous support and for the use of the Red Cross in caring for American troops on European battlefields.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's digressions from his written address was directed at the German language newspapers. "These newspapers printed in German are a fit subject for the attention of the censor," he said. "I think the English language, seeing it is our language, does pretty well without the assistance of the German or any other tongue. I might have been Sheriff of my county, but I never would have been President if I had learned and only spoke Dutch, the language of my ancestors."

In the course of his address Colonel Roosevelt asserted that "the clergyman who does not put the flag above the church had better close his church and keep it closed. He urged farmers to buy Liberty Loan bonds, and said:

"If you don't invest in the Liberty Loan, don't jump on Wall Street when Wall Street does."

"We permitted our national policy," he said, "to be swayed by the national devotions and national antipathies of men who exercised the rights of American citizens, but showed themselves traitors to America by the way in which they prostituted our citizenship to the interests of Germany or to their hatred of England. It would be impossible to overstate the damage done to the moral fibre of our country by the professional pacifist propaganda, the peace-at-any-price propaganda. The professional pacifists during the first two and a half years of the war have occupied precisely the position of the copperheads during the time of Abraham Lincoln.

"The fact that sheer cowardice was more potent than the love of peace was proved by the fact that the leading pacifists dared not condemn a single specific act of wrongdoing when such act was committed by the powerful and brutal foe they most feared—Germany. They clamored for neutrality between Germany and Belgium. They denounced war in language which reflected as heavily on the fathers who were defending their wives and daughters from outrage as upon the aggressors who systematically practiced rape and torture. By their failure to protest against the inhuman torture of the poison gas they made it necessary hereafter to accept this as an ordinary instrument of warfare; just as, by our failure to take immediate action in connection with the murder of innocent noncombatants by submarines, we committed an offense against humanity the effects of which cannot be completely eradicated by any subsequent action on our part.

Denounced Policy of Delay.

"All this meanness and abandonment of duty was championed by the professional pacifists on the plea that thereby we should be 'kept out of war.' And by their political pressure they prevented us from preparing, and kept us utterly unprepared, on the ground that preparedness invited war; their motto was 'Safety first,' not 'Duty first.' They cared nothing for righteousness. They cared nothing for humanity. They cared nothing for our national honor or interest. All they asked was a 'peace' that would permit us to get all four feet in the trough while we strove to distract attention from the squalid baseness of our materialism by the shrill clamor of a sham sentimentality.

"And nevertheless we have not been kept out of war. Our avoidance of duty simply invited such cumumlative repetition of insult and injury that finally war was forced on us. It merely resulted in our drifting into war stern foremost, in a condition of such complete unreadiness that we owe an ignoble safety exclusively to the protection of the exhausted nations to whose help we have announced that we intend to come.

"From this time on let us insist on an absolute and undivided Americanism in this land, untempered by any self-allegiance to the countries from which our ancestors may severally have sprung and untainted by any unworthy national animosity toward any other country. Let us prepare ourselves spiritually, economically, and in all military and naval matters—including as a permanent policy the policy of universal military training and service—so that never again shall we be utterly unready, as we now are, to meet a great crisis. Finally, in the present war, a war for liberty and democracy against the ruthless militaristic tyranny of the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns, let us as speedily as possible train our giant, but our soft and unready, strength, so that we may use our hardened might to bring the slaughter to a real and final end in the only way honorably possible, by securing for ourselves and our allies the peace of justice, based on overwhelming victory.

Appeal for Red Cross.

"The most important thing is to send abroad at the earliest possible moment a great fighting army. Second only to the army in the work of winning this war comes our Red Cross. Indeed, the importance of this work is so great that the President of the United States has set apart next week—from June 18 to 25—as a period for sacrifice and unselfish generosity, a week in which the whole American people will be asked to join in raising funds to enable our Red Cross to perform its vast and indispensable duties in this war.

"The President has also commissioned several of the ablest business men of the country as a War Council of the Red Cross, to administer this service on behalf of a stricken world. This War Council tells us that a fund of $100,000,000 must be raised at once, in order to meet even the most urgent needs. Here, indeed, is a summons to every American. It is an enormous sum of money; but what comfort can we take in withholding that or any other sum of money if it is needed to relieve the suffering of our own sons or the sons of our allies who are fighting for all that makes life worth living?

"Into our Red Cross without stint should be poured a heartfelt offering of thanksgiving that we are permitted to join in this great service to all mankind. Our soldiers and sailors will do their part without flinching; we may rest assured of their courage and fidelity. The Red Cross offers to us who are not allowed to fight the opportunity for sacrifice and for help.

"Our Red Cross must not only care for the shattered bodies of our wounded men; it alone can become a foster parent to them in the trying conditions they are sure to face when they are convalescent from wounds or recovering from exhaustion. We shall soon have an army of a million soldiers. When they go to France they must have homes in which to rest and to be cared for and to recover. The generosity of our whole people must make it possible for our Red Cross to provide for them.

"In no previous war have the innocent noncombatants had to bear so terrible a share of its physical suffering. And it is through our Red Cross that we can show to the nations of the world now the great heart of the American people goes out to them in their distress. France—proud, brave, bleeding from ghastly wounds—needs us sorely. To Russia, too, we must reach out our helping hand. We little know what she has suffered and is suffering. Russia, long obedient to autocracy, has not flinched in this conflict."

ALL DRAFT CAMPS CHOSEN.

Yaphank, Long Island, to be the Site of One Cantonment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department today announced that Rockford, Ill., and Yaphank, L. I., Annapolis Junction, Md., and Petersburg, Va., had been chosen as sites for cantonments for the national army. These four, with the twelve sites previously announced, complete the sixteen cantonments.

The twelve cantonments already selected were: Ayer, Mass.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Little Rock, Ark.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; American Lake, Washington.

Camp sites already selected for National Guard mobilization are: Fort Worth, Texas; Waco, Texas; Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Deming, N. M., and Lindavisk, Cal. Nine more National Guard camps are to be selected.

Secretary Baker has approved the recommendation of the General Munitions Board that the contract for building the American Lake contonment be awarded to the Hurley-Mason Company of Tacoma.

Colonel I. W. Littell of the Quartermaster Corps, in charge of building the new cantonments, today made public the fee system adopted for the contracts. The fees vary from 10 per cent. on contracts of $100,000 or less to 6 per cent. on contracts over $3,500,000, with a final upset limit of $250,000.

HARVARD UNIT IN FRANCE.

Will Go to Meaux to be Trained as Ambulance Drivers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—The Harvard unit of the American Field Service has arrived safely in Bordeaux, according to a cablegram received here today.

The unit started immediately for Paris, and will go from there to Meaux, where a school for ambulance drivers has been opened. There are twenty-five members of the unit.

FLIERS CAN WIN WAR, SENATORS ARE TOLD

Navy of the Air to be the Decisive Factor in the Conflict, Howard E. Coffin Says.

NEED THOUSANDS OF PLANES

Head of Aircraft Board Confident That Germany Cannot Keep Pace with Us in Turning Out Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—"The Allies must create a new navy—the navy of the air—if we are to win this war," said Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, in testifying today before the Senate sub-committee which is considering the Sheppard-Hulbert bill providing for an aeronautical department, with a Cabinet minister at its head.

"The airplane is going to be the decisive factor in this war," Mr. Coffin said. "Of that war experts are beginning to be more convinced every day."

Mr. Coffin, who backed up Admiral Peary's testimony of Monday, said the United States should rush work on airplanes so that thousands of them could be shipped to France in the next few months. The work ought not to stop, he declared, until the war is won.

"It is becoming evident to those who are studying this situation that, whatever factor aircraft may play in the ultimate decision of the fight, it is a certainty that neither side can win without the supremacy of the air.

"That supremacy comprehends a strip of territory from fifty to sixty miles behind the fighting front," said Mr. Coffin. "As matters stand now the productive capacity is practically balanced in Europe. It is a grave question whether or not the German machines are not superior machines, but it is a certainty that the personnel of the Allies' service is superior, man for man.

"There is a difference in airmen. The German is a more methodical type of airman, who acts under orders, while the British, French, and American airmen use their own initiative. The airman must of necessity act largely upon initiative, and as ours do and the Germans seldom do, we have the advantage.

"As a matter of historical fact, the fighting in France is now practically all behind the German lines, and this gives our airmen an advantage in the fighting in that when one of the Allies' machines is brought down, it is on enemy territory. But the greater advantage is with the Allies, in that they are fighting, little by little, to push the enemy back. We have to lose machines and men, but we gain ground in doing it.

"The last movements of the allied forces, about which we have been reading for the last few days, was largely dependent upon aircraft at every stage of its move. There were three distinct strata of aircraft in the air—the light one-seater, the fastest fighting machine, fifteen to twenty thousand feet in the air. These machines were protecting the wireless. The communication machines were flying at an intermediate altitude and controlling every move of the troops, telling them where to advance and where to wait until machine guns had been cleaned out by artillery. Beneath these two were bombing machines flying low enough to use machine guns with deadly effect. I believe the result of this battle has clinched the statements which we have heard in many directions for many months that aircraft must ultimately be a deciding factor in the war.

"Training fields are already under construction and several more authorized. The program of construction of machines is well under way. We have producing facilities here to make unlimited numbers of machines, when once started on a definite program. We cannot jump into this thing and produce unlimited quantities within a few months."

Senator Beckham asked how long it would be before the United States could create an adequate "air navy."

"We ought to be far advanced by Jan. 1," replied Mr. Coffin. "We will have to convert different factories for the various phases of the work. Motor concerns could be converted easily to such uses. But we must have co-ordination, and the way to get it is to create the department of aeronautics with its head a member of the Cabinet. We must bring the army and navy air operations under one head. We need money to do the work."

Mr. Coffin explained that there was co-ordination now in the air activity, but that it needed even more concentrated management. The joint tactical committee, composed of three technical army and three navy men, he said, decides upon the type of machines desired and all matters pertaining to the construction of aircraft. They arrive at their decisions, he said, and submit them to the Aircraft Production Board, which is responsible for co-ordinating the industrial activities required for the service.

Only recently, Mr. Coffin said, at a conference of Canadian, British, and American air experts at Buffalo, a type of training machine had been agreed upon, so as to have a standard type for the three forces. The French have worked independently. One important development by American air experts at the front, he said, had been that of a high-speed machine used for scouting and attack.

"Some of these high-speed machines are now in this country," said Mr. Coffin. "Others will soon be here, which our manufacturers will standardize with the French machine of the same type."

Asked by Senator Brady if he thought the $54,000,000 carried in the bill before the committee would be enough to do the work mapped out, Mr. Coffin replied:

"Decidedly not. We need much more than that, but we can do a good deal with it."

Mr. Coffin felt confident, he said, that Germany would not be able to compete with the Allies in the air if America pushed the work of building the airplanes.

"Germany's manufacturing resources are already strained to the breaking point. If she attempts to produce aircraft she must weaken somewhere else. We can have the air supremacy and win the war if we go at the work in dead earnest now and don't stop until the war is over," Mr. Coffin concluded.

50 KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Great Property Damage by Blow-Up at Ashton-Under-Lyne.

LONDON, June 14.—Fifty persons were killed and many persons were injured by an explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today. Ashton-under-Lyne is a manufacturing town near Manchester.

In giving the House this statement on the casualties at Ashton-under-Lyne the Chancelior said the figures represented the facts as far as ascertained. The explosion was in a privately owned plant. Much damage, he added, was done neighboring works, mills, and dwellings.

A considerable number of the victims were children, who were on their way home from school at the time, and were killed or wounded by fragments of debris of all kinds, especially parts of the framework of gas tanks, which were hurled in every direction.

100 MEN ROUNDED UP FOR DODGING DRAFT

Public Library Employe the Only One Who Does Not Repent.

COLUMBIA DROPS SAMSON

Unable to Countenance Activities of Youthful Goldman Follower—Court Probationers Disappear.

Policemen and Federal agents brought to the Federal Building yesterday about 100 men of draft age who had failed to register for service under the selective draft law. One of the men, Reuben Bergstrom, a porter employed in the Public Library, was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. The others, all of whom were penitent, readily agreed to register.

Three of the men arrested at the anti-draft meeting held in Harlem on Tuesday night were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. They were Philip Levine, Herman Woslow and William Herrguth. Until yesterday Levine and Woslow had been among the most defiant of draft law offenders, but yesterday morning they suddenly changed their views and pleaded with the Federal authorities for permission to register as required by law. They were informed that the time to register willingly had passed so far as they were concerned and that they would have to stand trial.

Bergstrom, the Public Library porter, is 26 years old and a native of Sweden. When he was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock a last chance to register was given to him, but he remained obdurate. He said that he was opposed to war. So far as is known he has no anarchistic or I. W. W. leanings.

Leon Samson, the former City College student, one of the chief speakers at the Emma Goldman meeting in Harlem a few nights ago, who, when taken into custody, swore that he was not 21 years of age and was therefore not subject to draft, has been expelled from Columbia University, to which he was admitted on probation following his dismissal from City College. Samson said yesterday that he was going to hold Columbia to strict account for its action. He is the same youth who a few weeks ago nights ago that the German Kaiser was not hated so much by people of his kind as was "the American Kaiser."

This is the letter announcing his dismissal, which Mr. Samson says he received from Columbia:

Columbia University, Office of the Dean.
Mr. Leon Samson, 1,493 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as you were admitted on special probation at the request of the authorities of the College of the City of New York, and also, inasmuch as your activities at this time in opposition to the Government are not such as can meet the approval of the authorities of Columbia University, I wish to inform you that your continued attendance upon Columbia University will not be acceptable hereafter.

HERBERT LORD,
Acting Dean.

Edward J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the Magistrates' Courts, has ordered the probation officers in the five boroughs to investigate the status of the 2,500 men now on probation as regards registration. He has received information from several sources that many probationers of draft age have failed to appear at the regular probation periods to report, and he believes that many may have fled the city to avoid conscription.

MANY GERMANS LOSE JOBS.

Authorities Advise Farm Work for Those Barred from Zones.

The strict enforcement of the enemy alien zone regulations is causing large numbers of Germans who are employed on harbor craft and in factories and warehouse along the waterfront to lose their employment. Because of this many Germans who have good records, and therefore are not fit subjects for internment, have appealed to the Federal authorities for advice. The matter was considered at a conference held yesterday in the office of United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey.

As there is to be no relaxation of the zone regulations, at the conclusion of the conference it was said that it would be suggested to the Germans affected to seek employment on farms in this and other States.

CONGRESS DELAYS AIR PREPAREDNESS

Manufacturers Contemplating War Needs Now Ready to Turn Out 600 Airplanes a Month.

Although nearly a month has passed since the Aircraft Production Board announced its program for building 3,500 airplanes and training 5,000 aviators this year, few orders for aircraft have been placed by the Government and, among experts in aviation, the fear is growing that continued delay may defeat a program which was capable of fulfillment at the outset only by concerted effort on the part of the whole aircraft industry.

Repeated conferences have been held among the manufacturers and the Production Board and, in addition to some immediate orders, assurances have been given that the Government would enter into continuing contracts which would permit of the necessary expansion of manufacturing facilities, both in materials and personnel, to insure the success of the increasingly ambitious projects which the Production Board contemplates for coming years.

But the appropriations necessary to turn these proposals into contracts have not been voted by Congress and, in the hope of speeding this action, Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, sent a letter yesterday to Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and to Chairman H. S. Dent, Jr., of the House Committee, urging immediate action. The manufacturers say they can now turn out 600 airplanes a month.

3 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Several Sailors Missing as Result of New Losses.

LONDON, June 14.—The Norwegian Foreign Office reports that the Norwegian steamships Soerland, of 2,472 tons; Tordenvore, of 1,565 tons, and Bricid have been sunk by German submarines, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency.

Some members of the crew of the Tordenvore are said to be missing.

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8-10-12 East 34th St.

BERLIN SCHEMING, WILSON DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld own hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which is to determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom Governments existed and in whom Governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller States, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well-advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan States with German Princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her Government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, settling their lines in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Austria-Hungary a Pawn.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia, and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous States of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the Central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German States themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else. It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud States of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtile peoples of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single power. Servia is at its mercy, should its hands be but for a moment freed, Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Rumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand the eargerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace, has been the talk of her Foreign Office now for a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

Power May Crumble at Home.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet, and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands, which they have up to to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by force—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deception of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—Socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto made to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in Western Europe and a counter-revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom, and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; that England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the world; and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false scent is too obvious and plays into every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

Storm Mars Ceremony.

The Flag Day celebration at which the President spoke was held under trying cricumstances. It was an open-air meeting in the grounds near the Washington Monument, but the thousands who had assembled there were driven to shelter by a heavy, steady rain that followed one of the worst thunder and hail storms that Washington ever experienced. About a thousand men and women remained, however, and heard the President deliver his notable address. While the platform from which he spoke was covered, the driving rain made it necessary for the President to wear a raincoat. Mrs. Wilson, who accompanied him to the monument grounds, remained in her closed motor car at the President's suggestion. It had been intended to return to the celebration to the nearby building of the Pan American Union, but the President would not consent to this, because he felt that it would be unfair to restrict the attendance to the limited number that could be crowded into the structure.

FLAG SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Hicks Traces the History of the Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House halted in its legislative program today to observe Flag Day by listening to a speech in eulogy of the Stars and Stripes by Representative Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, of New York. In an address of more than an hour, which received the attention and applause of his colleagues, Representative Hicks traced the history of the American flag and illustrated his speech by bringing into the chamber and displaying upon a large panel painted designs of the earlier and present day flags of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Hicks's speech the House adjourned out of respect to the flag.

As he concluded, Representative Hicks said:

"I would digress here from my set speech to say that there is a way by which every member of this Congress can show his love and respect for the American flag today. Before the books close every member of Congress should subscribe, to the best of his means, to the 'Liberty Loan.'"

This advice was greeted with applause.

"The voice of the flag," in the present world war was the keynote of Mr. Hicks's speech, which was, in part, as follows:

"On this, the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the ordination of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress, it is fitting and proper to make reference to its wondrous history. The flag held in reverence by 100,000,000 of our people is a modern standard. There are no myths or legends associated with its origin; it tells no story of crushed liberties or violated rights; it sprang neither from the sorrows of the oppressed nor the moans of the conquered. In its majestic beauty it expresses the independence of a thoughtful, courageous, conscientious people; the faith, the lofty aspirations, and the high ideals of representative democracy; the advance of a new nation dedicated to liberty, to law, to justice and to the cause of human rights.

"While it is not pertinent to the origin of the flag, it is of the utmost importance in maintaining the flag in its exalted position that the Government war loan now being financed be fully subscribed, and I am therefore going to urge upon every member of Congress the great necessity of subscribing for the Liberty Bonds.

"The flag of America does more than proclaim mere power, or declare a great and glorious history. Its folds wave a benediction to the yesterdays and beckon the tomorrows with hope and confidence. It heralds the noble purposes of a great people; it carries a message of hope and inspiration to all mankind. Its glowing splendor appeals to us to demand international justice and arbitration, it commands us to self-sacrifice and universal obligation of service, which alone can maintain equality of rights and fullness of opportunity in our republic.

"Its stars and its stripes voice the spirit of America calling to a nation of indomitable courage and infinite possibilities to live the tenets of Christianity, to teach the gospel of work and usefulness, to advance education, to demand power of thought and action in public life, and to protect the liberties of free government from the aggressions of despotic power.

"That is the call of the flag of the Union in the hour of crisis and turmoil, when civilization, and the laws of nations and of humanity, are being engulfed in the maelstrom of death and destruction."

In conclusion Mr. Hicks quoted from the late Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court these words:

"To every true American the flag is the symbol of the nation's power, the emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. It is not extravagant to say that to all lovers of this country it signifies government resting on the consent of the governed, liberty regulated by law; the protection of the weak against the exercise of arbitrary power, and absolute safety for free institutions against foreign aggression."

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A model easily fitted with buckle to give Colonial effect.
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To-day is the time to back up your Uncle Sam—To-day is the time that he needs you—he asks you to-day to loan him your money at 3½ per cent. and he offers you the best security in the World, a first mortgage on the United States, estimated to be worth at least four hundred thousand millions of dollars. Will he ask in vain?
The Liberty Loan must be a pronounced success and it is up to you to make it one. The World is watching us. Buy Liberty Loan Bonds to-day—to-morrow will be too late.
To-day, too, is the time to back up the business interests of the country and keep things going as usual by buying the things you need now when you need them instead of holding back. Business must be kept going or labor cannot be employed. Buy to-day and buy the best you can for your money.
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¶ THE models are as numerous as war headlines in Metropolitan "dailies," and there's no sign of monotony in the whole assortment. There are Sack Suits with 2 and 3 buttons—pockets aslant, patch or regular; double breasters with 2 or 3 buttons, snug at the waistline and a perfect fit from collar to pant cuffs; skeletonized, eighth lined, quarter lined, and finished as no other shop ever attempted to complete a $20 garment.
¶ You may be a big, husky, stout fellow; you may be as thin as a rake and as tall as they come; or you may be "just average." It makes no difference. We have a model especially suited to a man of your proportions, and we'll give you a fit such as you cannot get in any other clothes at this popular price.
Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made
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Broadway at 34th Street

GUARD OFFICERS IN REGULAR ARMY TESTS

Between 400 and 500 Must Undergo New Examinations Before Receiving Commissions.

NOW NEAR WAR STRENGTH

Ten Branches of the Military and Naval Service Will Parade Tomorrow to Aid Recruiting.

The examination of between 400 and 500 National Guard officers who have received their commissions in the last year was begun yesterday at National Guard division headquarters in the Municipal Building. All Guard officers who were commissioned or promoted since June 3, 1916—Majors, Captains, First and Second Lieutenants—must take the regular United States Army examinations, mental and physical, before becoming eligible for commissions in the army when the National Guard mobilizes on July 15.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Randholtz and Captain Albert T. Rich of the United States Army and Major Humphrey of the Medical Department are in charge of the examinations. The examination records will be forwarded to Washington to be acted upon. The results will be made known before July 15. The examinations will continue from day to day until all the new officers have been examined. Those who took the tests yesterday were:

Brig. Gen. John H. Foote, commanding Brooklyn Infantry Brigade; Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; Colonel James W. Myers, Quartermaster's Corps; Colonel Merritt H. Smith, First Field Artillery; Colonel Reginald Foster, Twelfth Infantry; Colonel James R. Howlett, Fourteenth Infantry; Colonel William Hayward, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edward V. Howard, Adjutant General's Department; Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Inspector General's Department; Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Division Quartermaster; Lieut. Cols. Thomas W. Hislop and Lloyd Collis, Quartermaster's Corps; Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow, Twenty-second Engineers; Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, Fifteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Latham R. Reed, Sixty-ninth Infantry.

The men to be examined received their commissions from Governor Whitman, subject to the examinations. Because of many changes in the guards in some of the regiments the men who have to undergo the examinations number forty out of the fifty officers.

Guard Near War Strength.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, said yesterday that recruiting for the guard was going along well, and that he did not believe it would be necessary to make any special efforts to get the regiments up to war strength by July 15. Several of the regiments including the Twenty-third and the Fifteenth, a negro regiment, are up to the full strength. A regiment of infantry numbers 56 officers and 2,058 men; one of cavalry, 39 officers and 1,520 men, and one of field artillery, 47 officers and 1,290 men. Following is the present strength of the regiments below war strength quota:

Infantry—First of Binghamton, 45 officers, 1,918 men; Third, of East Rochester, 36 officers, 1,835 men; Seventh, of New York, 37 officers, 1,833 men; Tenth, of Albany, 49 officers, 1,554 men; Twelfth, of New York, 48 officers, 1,312 men; Sixty-ninth, of New York, 51 officers, 1,503 men.

Cavalry—First, of New York, 42 officers, 1,059 men, (405 already in Federal service.) Squadron A, 19 officers, 411 men, (full strength 500 men.)

Field Artillery—First, of New York, 41 officers, 1,139 men; Second, of Brooklyn, 45 officers, 1,298 men; Third, heavy, of Buffalo, 39 officers, 852 men.

Catain George Robertson, who is in charge of recruiting at the State Armory for the division supply train, said yesterday that in the last two days 400 men had applied for enlistment and 102 had been accepted.

Recruiting generally took a slump yesterday because of the rain. Major Frank E. Evans, in charge of the United States Marine Corps recruiting office, said he was working hard to get New York's quota of 250 for "Marine Recruiting Week." He said that 4,000 men needed for the service, allotted to various parts of the country, would be obtained.

"Perfect Marine" Re-enlists.

First Sergeant Fernando Birrér, who lost a leg recently at Santo Domingo, has been assigned to Major Evans's staff at 24 East Twenty-third Street. Sergeant Chester Allen Weller, known as "Poster Weller," because he posed for the picture used in Marine Corps advertising posters, re-enlisted yesterday. He had been employed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Weller is exactly six feet tall and weighs 170 pounds. Major Evans called him "the perfect Marine." In explaining the recruiting for the Marines this week, Major Evans said that since New York's quota was only 250 men, the requirements have been made more difficult for the time being. Men must be 20 years old, instead of 18. He said that fully twenty-five men applied every day who came within the old requirements, but did not meet the new.

The Second District, Coast Defense, opened an office for recruiting in the Woolworth Building yesterday. This district extends from Chatham, Mass., to New London, Conn. Service is for the duration of the war, and men enlisting will be assigned to submarine chasers, patrol vessels, and supply vessels. Radio operators, gunner's mates, machinists, cooks, ship fitters, firemen, and ex-service men are wanted.

It was announced yesterday from the office of the Attending Surgeon, U. S. A., in the Whitehall Building, that it is desired to enlist forty-five men for sanitary units, to serve with the three regiments of engineers to sail soon. Men who have had training as nurses, orderlies, pharmacists, &c., will have preference.

Military Parade Saturday.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night that opportunity to size up the men in ten different branches of military and naval service would be given by the parade to be held tomorrow under the auspices of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee. The parade will start from Washington Square at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a détour at Fourteenth Street to take the line by the "Recruit," the parade will move along Fifth Avenue and end at Fortieth Street after the Grand Marshal, Major Edward Olmstead, had reviewed the line at Thirty-eighth Street.

General J. F. Fotheringham, head of the Medical Service of the Dominion of Canada, and Major F. Trump of the Adjutant General's branch of the Canadian forces, arrived in New York yesterday to assist Brig. Gen. W. A. White, in charge of the British recruiting office at 280 Broadway. General Fotheringham expressed gratification at the standard of the British subjects who are enlisting here. The first batch of British recruits left yesterday afternoon for Canada. Colonel Stevens had charge of the men. The number was about 100. They will go into training in Canada.

Harmon Cheshire, son of the late John Cheshire, the harpist, has enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army.

ILLINOIS FURNISHES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

New York, However, Passes the Western State in Total Number of Recruits Obtained Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The State of New York, as was expected, went ahead of Illinois in the total number of recruits furnished for the army since April 1 by taking in 335 men on Wednesday and leading the country in daily recruiting. This daily addition brought New York's total to 11,445 since April 1. Illinois recruited only 90 men on Wednesday, but succeeded in filling its quota. Pennsylvania leads the country with 13,012 men since April 1. The total number of recruits obtained on Wednesday was 1,393. The daily statement of recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 13.	Total to June 13.		Obtained June 13.	Total to June 13.
Alabama	10	1,229	Nebraska	11	2,146
Arizona		177	*Nevada	9	591
Arkansas	2	720	N. Hamp.	14	279
California	50	3,816	New Jersey	73	3,516
Colorado	8	1,095	New Mex.		182
Connecticut	10	927	New York	335	11,445
Delaware	18	129	N. Carolina	4	912
Dist. of C.	5	245	N. Dakota	5	410
Florida	5	908	Ohio	52	4,602
Georgia	37	2,878	Oklahoma	13	1,532
*Idaho	7	670	*Oregon	14	2,109
*Illinois	90	11,316	Penn.	134	13,012
*Indiana	37	6,574	R. Island	7	413
Iowa	36	3,641	S. Carolina	3	710
Kansas	12	2,087	S. Dakota	8	667
Kentucky	22	2,123	Tennessee	23	1,554
Louisiana	11	1,186	Texas	28	4,219
Maine	3	505	*Utah	6	1,194
Maryland	27	422	Vermont		70
Mass.	84	4,561	Virginia	4	939
Michigan	53	5,485	Washington	18	1,369
Minnesota	31	2,353	West Va.	14	1,081
Mississippi	2	760	Wisconsin	10	1,289
Missouri	39	5,326	Wyoming	7	399
*Montana	22	930			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 13, 1,393.
Total obtained since April 1, 115,437.

$1,000,000 FOR ARMY CAMPS.

Knights of Columbus Appropriate Sum for Recreation Centres.

NEW HAVEN, June 14.—The Supreme Board of Directors of the Knights of Columbus announced today the appropriation of $1,000,000 by the order for the establishment and maintenance of recreation centres at all of the principal army concentration camps. This action, it is said, is the result of a general appeal from members throughout the country urging that the work inaugurated along the Mexican border last year be continued and enlarged to meet present conditions.

"Of the million men soon to be in concentration camps preparing for war," says the statement, "Thirty or forty per cent. will be Catholics, many of them members of our order. Plainly, then, our society is confronted with the proposition of opening up recreation centres at all of the principal concentration camps and of furnishing moral and material aid, comfort, and support to our soldiers. Our centres, of course, will be open to all, regardless of creed or membership in the order.

"The Supreme Board of Directors has appropriated $1,000,000 for the purpose, and has issued a nation-wide appeal to our membership for contributions to this war camp fund."

HEAVIEST CITY RAIN FOR AN HOUR HERE

Millions Soaked and Inconvenienced by Storm That Does Small Material Damage.

TORRENTS RUN IN STREETS

Lightning Causes One Death, Burns Out Wires, and Strikes Several Buildings.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Weather Bureau issued the prediction: "Probable local thunder showers this afternoon." In the light of what happened later this forecast may be regarded as conservative, for between 1 and 2 o'clock a storm began which lasted, with a few lulls, till late in the afternoon, and included the heaviest hour's rain that has been recorded since the local office of the Weather Bureau was opened in 1871.

The total rainfall for the day was 3.86 inches—very far below the twenty-four-hour record of 9.40 inches on Oct. 8 and 9, 1903—but between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday exactly two inches fell—the record for any single hour authentically recorded by the oldest inhabitant. There was a brilliant display of lightning and loud thunderclaps, but the wind was light, never attaining more than twenty-five miles an hour, and, although the downpour caused much discomfort to millions of people and practically abolished walking in the streets for most of the afternoon, the damage was not very severe. Sewers overflowed and gutters ran with torrents everywhere. Considerable damage, as yet not estimated, apparently was done to crops, but there was comparatively little destruction by wind, lightning, or water.

All over the city, while the storm was at its height, the streets were inches deep in water churned to a foam by the raindrops, with taxicabs, motor trucks and street cars plowing through the wash and not a person on foot in sight. For hours the exits of the subway and elevated stations were packed with people unwilling to venture out, and the crowds in the lobbies of big downtown buildings looked like those in hotels at convention times. Telephone and light wires were burned out in many places, and there was interminable confusion caused by attempts of commuters and dwellers in the further parts of the city to communicate with their homes when they were delayed by the storm, but while inconvenience was almost universal, actual harm was little.

One Death Due to Storm.

So far as known last night, only one death was caused by the storm. Mrs. Sophie Fisher, aged 64, was asphyxiated by smoke in her room on the third floor of a frame tenement at 74 South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, which was set on fire by lightning. Other tenants were brought out of the house without injury and the damage was small.

The most serious material damage was done in the towns of the Jersey waterfront.

A tank containing 30,000 barrels of lubricating oil, at the plant of the Eagle Oil Company on Caven Point, Jersey City, was struck by lightning. The company's fire-fighting force set to work without calling on the Jersey City Fire Department, and much of the oil was let out of the tank while it was on fire. Nearby tanks of the hundreds at the plant were also emptied and the blaze was confined to the tank in which it started, doing damage unofficially estimated at $20,000. All through the evening it continued to burn, and now and then flared up for a few minutes with a flame that lighted all Jersey City.

Three other fires were started by lightning in Jersey City. Public School 2 in Erie Street was struck just as the children were leaving. There was no panic, and the damage done was slight. G. H. Waldman's bakery at 28 East Central Avenue and the plant of the Labritz Carpet Renovating Company at 89 Fairmount Avenue were also set on fire, but not much damaged.

Bolt Strikes Church.

A bolt struck the spire of All Saints' Catholic Church at Communipaw and Pacific Avenues and knocked down three of the four small pinnacles. A hole was broken in the eastern end of the church and much damage was done to plaster caused by the rain blowing in.

On Staten Island the rapid transit line was blocked at Mariner's Harbor for half an hour by the water. A truck driver named Mulligan was stunned when the pole of his wagon was struck by lightning which did no damage to the vehicle except to rip a tire off a rear wheel.

There were three casualties in the Bronx. Abraham Jackson of 1,468 Wilkins Avenue and Abraham Gottlieb of 1,295 Bristow Street were knocked down and badly hurt by lightning while at work in the New Haven yards. Clifford Crosse, who was driving an electric engine in the Westchester yards of the New Haven, was badly burned when his engine was struck by a bolt.

ANARCHISTS ASSAIL MAYER.

Hold Noisy East Side Meeting—Slackers Hunted Out.

The Goldman-Berkman group of anarchists and I. W. W. agitators, who for the last three weeks have been campaigning in Harlem and the Bronx, invaded the lower east side last night and held a noisy meeting in the Forward Building, at 175 East Broadway. Emma Goldman made a bitter speech. Judge Julius M. Mayer, who on Wednesday sentenced Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, two convicted anarchists, to maximum terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, was singled out for

The hall where the meeting was held was packed to capacity with a yelling crowd of men and women. The audience indorsed everything that the anarchist said and the applause was loudest when the agitators turned their attacks in the direction of the White House at Washington.

More than 500 policemen, under Chief Inspector Schmittberger, were on guard inside and outside the hall. The hall faces Seward Park and the entire park was made a barred zone through which only residents of the neighborhood and people who could show the proper credentials were permitted to pass. It was estimated that at least 20,000 persons were massed behind the police lines. When Emma Goldman and Berkman arrived in a limousine they were recognized by the thousands outside and were cheered.

When Berkman called the meeting to order, among his auditors were Assistant United States District Attorneys H. A. Content and E. N. Stanton, United States Marshal McCarthy, and a large force of detectives. Scattered through the hall were regulars from Fort Totten and guardsmen of the Eighth New York Coast Artillery.

Berkman spoke first. His was the usual anarchist harangue. Another speaker was a pale-faced man named Abraham, who predicted, among other things, a general strike throughout the United States as a protest against the war against the German Government.

Emma Goldman made the last speech. The hall was stuffy and full of smoke when her time came. She was fairly livid as she began. Like Berkman, she denounced Judge Mayer, said that she defied law and order, and shouted that "a reign of terror was to sweep over the country." Judge Mayer, she cried, "is going to hear from us."

"Now is your time," she shouted, "to do what you please. The time is coming here as it has already come in Russia, and when that time comes the Judges will be swept from the benches."

Her speech, as well as those of all the other speakers, were taken down by Government stenographers and will be studied today at the Federal Building. It was said last night that several important arrests might be the outcome of the meeting.

After the meeting the police and soldiers formed lines in front of all the exits and ordered all men of conscript age to show their registration cards. About thirty were detained, and at midnight two of them had been arrested by the Federal authorities. One of the men under arrest gave his name as Nachman Rachlin. He said he was 26 years old, "worse than an anarchist," and had no use for the United States. At 11.15 o'clock the police ordered the throngs about Seward Park to disperse. The order was obeyed.

18 SAVED FROM PETROLITE.

Three Naval Gunners Among Those Rescued from American Tanker.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The one boat of the steamer Petrolite which made shore after the ship was destroyed by a German submarine contained the First and Second Officers, three naval gunners, two wireless operators, and eleven of the crew.

One other boat, containing the master and the remainder of the ship's party, was sighted by the saved boat on the day it landed, but has not since been heard from.

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue corner 19th Street

Men's Summer Oxfords

Cordovan
Mahogany color
$6.50

Calfskin
tan or black
$6.00

Calfskin
tan or black
$4.00

We think they are remarkable values.

Army Shoes $6.00
Munson Last

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554 556 558 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Clearance Sales

Special Groups of—

SUITS—formerly to $95—at $25, $35
For street, sports and semi-dress; of serges, tricots, twills, jerseys.

DRESSES—formerly to $95—at $38
Tailored Day Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks.

COATS and CAPES—formerly to $75—$18, $25
Street and Sports styles; of high quality materials.

COUNTRY-CLUB SKIRTS—formerly $35—at $25
Of figured and striped shantung, silk and washable satin.

WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS—formerly $10 and $12—at $7.50
Of pique, cotton gabardine, etc.; a few from many lines.

BLOUSES—formerly $15 to $25—at $6 and $8
Of Georgette crepe and chiffon; in white and colors.

PURE SILK SWEATERS—formerly $45—at $25
Of thread-silk in changeable effects—and Italian silk in high shades.

FORM-FITTING WOOL SWEATERS—special at $7
In attractive shades of pink, green, and blue.

WOOL JERSEY SWEATERS—Very Special at $20
"Coat" and "Slip-on" styles—with or without sleeves.

LINEN MOTOR COATS—regularly $35—at $25
White—natural and colored; of high quality materials, beautifully tailored.

Flower-trimmed Hats—at $15
Turbans and medium-size brimmed hats of lisere, taffeta, Georgette crepe and hair.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Men's Suits
of Breeding and Distinction
$35, $40, $45 and $50

Breeding is more than looks—it is more than finish—it is more than fashion.

Breeding is inherent quality; a correctness that is natural and good taste that's unquestionable.

Lord & Taylor's men's suits are distinctively well-bred—

Metropolitan smartness of cut and design as featured by the most exclusive custom tailors, carefully avoiding the blatantly stylish.

Fabrics that have been selected for quality and character, in colors and patterns that are anything but commonplace.

Craftsmanship that reflects the best traditions of Fifth Avenue tailoring, even to unseen details.

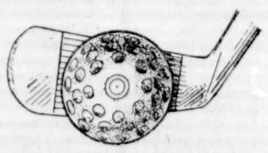
A simple inspection of our rich and varied assortment of men's and young men's suits, made expressly for the critical New Yorker, is a revelation in clothes values.

Other suits made with the same fastidious attention to quality and style, $20, $25 and $30.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



ONE MORE SWING AT
Those "Rex" Golf Balls

Purchased from J. P. Cochrane & Co., famous golf ball makers, of London and Edinburgh, Eng.

34c Each. | Three for $1.00 | $3.85 Per Doz.

Their Regular Price is 50c Apiece.

You have two things to do today. Get your Liberty Bonds and your season's supply of golf balls.

After today, if you don't hustle, you will never have the honor of having subscribed to the Liberty Loan.

After Saturday, which may be too late, you will, perhaps never again, be given the opportunity to buy regular 50c Golf Balls at this price.

The sale of Liberty Bonds ends today. The sale of golf balls ends Saturday. See to both today!

SYNOPSIS OF THE WHOLE GOLF BALL STORY.

J. P. Cochrane & Co., of London and Edinburgh, are the largest manufacturers of Golf Balls in England.

The war crippled their industry.

Gimbel Brothers got an option on several thousand dozen and agreed to dispose of them in New York and Philadelphia.

They were to come over in installments of 10,000.

No need to go into detail regarding the welcome they received from the men of New York and nearby. It rivalled the welcome of Marshal Joffre.

The last consignment of 10,000 golf balls was received last Wednesday.

All "Rex" Quality, soft rubber centre, wound with fine rubber tape, composition covering. Only bramble markings. Most of the golf balls are floaters.

"Rex" Golf Balls have always sold for 50c apiece.

At 34c apiece the total quantity we now have on hand, about 12,000, should be "oversubscribed" by Saturday.

Sign up for a supply at once.

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
are now being offered in
Young Men's Sack Suits
at $18.00 & $24.00

Offering finely-tailored Suits that are far above the average obtainable at these prices, this Sale is made possible by a special purchase effected under rarely advantageous conditions.

(Young Men's Clothing, Sixth Floor)

THE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
(also on the Sixth Floor)
is specially featuring, in regular stock,
Boys' Blue Serge Suits
for commencement or other formal wear
at $11.50 & $15.00

The sizes range from 8 to 18 years. Each suit is supplied with an extra pair of knickerbockers. Materials and tailoring are particularly good.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

What Man Can Honestly Pass Up a Sale Like This?

Men's Low Shoes
At Low Prices

We believe this to be the most advantageous offering of Men's Oxfords that the season has produced. Plenty of styles at less than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

$3.89

Black or Tan Oxfords, including genuine Cordovan and pigskin, in smart shapes with invisible eyelets and Goodyear welted soles.

$2.89

Black or Tan Oxfords of good wearing leathers, Goodyear welted soles. Well made. Sizes Are Not Quite Complete. Get a Pair Before Your Size Is Gone.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St.

Everything for the MOTHER and BABY designed by
Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St.

Our long service and intimate relations with expectant mothers have taught us the needs of the coming baby to the last detail. And as manufacturing retailers our prices in this as well as in our other departments, are always far lower than elsewhere.

In addition to Baby Needs, we provide everything required by the mother.

Lane Bryant MATERNITY APPAREL is famous.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Is There A Place In Your Wardrobe for Another Suit?

If you have delayed purchasing a new suit because of the uncertain spring weather—or find, as most men do, that an extra suit will come in handy, we suggest that you make your selection from our assortment of

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $19.75

At this price you will surely find a well tailored suit that will meet with your own taste, whether it runs to the conservative or the extreme. The qualities of the fabrics and tailoring are of the kinds one finds in higher priced garments elsewhere. Direct Elevators to Clothing Department on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Motor Restaurants, at $11.74

For the roadside luncheon. Service for four persons, including plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Underneath tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style for 6 persons. $15.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Wardrobe Trunks for Men at $42.25

Designed to give all the convenience of the wardrobe at home. Plenty of room for six suits, held in place by a strapless retainer. Handily arranged for the proper care of shirts, underwear, shoes and soiled clothes. Well built in every particular.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Straw Hats That Will Look Good to You

A few minutes spent in our Hat Department will prove to you that we are showing an excellent assortment of straws at prices much lower than elsewhere.

Panamas, $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns, $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks, $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

BOGUS NOTE ON CHINA TO BE INVESTIGATED

Lansing Takes Further Steps to Remove Japanese Misunderstanding of American Action.

SUSPICION ALLAYED, HE SAYS

Charge Renewed That New York Correspondent Sent Incorrect Version, but He Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It became known tonight that the State Department has ordered an investigation to ascertain the facts concerning the dispatch from his country of a telegram to the Asahi, an influential Japanese newspaper, which printed a fabricated account of the recent United States note to China. The bogus text, it was said here, was sent to the Asahi from its New York correspondent and has produced a complicated situation in Tokio.

The State Department has received extensive reports on the adverse criticism by the Japanese press of America's action in sending to Peking a note recommending the settlement of China's internal difficulties. The genuine note was dispatched to Peking June 4, and its only purpose was to show the American Government's solicitude for China herself. Officials here say it is difficult to say how this communication to the Chinese Government could be construed in the light of glaring interference, as, according to press reports, it has been referred to in Japanese newspapers. Nor does it indicate any departure from America's Chinese policy, which still concerns itself only with upholding the integrity of China and a desire that China shall prosper.

The complete text of the note to China was not published in Japan until June 13, although it was published in the American press June 8. When the note was published in Tokio, and the full truth thus became known, the comment showed decided improvement.

A paraphrase of the substance of the bogus note as printed in the Asahi follows:

"In the far East China is the centre of power. Should the quarrels of political parties lead to disturbances of a revolutionary character Japan will be obliged to dispatch troops to China to protect her interests. It is feared that Russia and Germany will conclude a separate peace. Japan will sooner or later be obliged to send troops to Manchuria in behalf of her allies. Peace is necessary in the Far East in order to check Russia's separate peace movement. Japan maintains a large army at home and does not dare to move because she wishes to prepare for any eventuality in the Far East. If Japan takes advantage of disturbances in China to send a large army to Manchuria, it may cause misunderstandings with the Entente Powers. The preservation of peace is, therefore, a most urgent necessity. America is so deeply concerned for the peace of the Far East that she wishes to allow Japan to reserve her freedom to mobilize at any time."

Secretary Lansing said today:

"Whatever comment has arisen has been due entirely to the publication of a bogus note purporting to have been cabled to Tokio from New York. Since our attention was called to it, the correct note has been published in Japan, and whatever suspicion was aroused by the bogus note was removed when the accurate text was received."

Fear is expressed in unofficial quarters that the campaign begun by the Japanese press to insist that America shall consult Japan before undertaking any important negotiations with Peking affecting China's policies in future may be maintained. Japan is said to feel that due recognition of her special interest ought to be made by the United States, as well as by other nations, and that the Root-Takahira agreement, while answering the purpose for which it was framed, might well be supplanted by another agreement or formal treaty more specifically defining Japan's special interests in China.

Denies Sending False Version.

Japanese and American students of the situation in the Far East expressed divergent opinions yesterday of the Japanese resentment of the American note to China, reported in dispatches from Tokio, and of statements made in Washington that an inaccurate version of the note had been sent, ostensibly from New York, "to the Tokio Asahi." It was suggested that this was another evidence of a propaganda in this country designed to injure American interests in Japan, but this theory did not find much favor among either American or Japanese commentators in New York.

Keishiro Kamaka, New York correspondent of the Tokio Asahi and Osaka Asahi, said that he had "cabled no text of such note, perverted or unperverted." The only dispatch dealing with the matter which he had sent, he said, embodied the subject of a Washington dispatch to an evening paper in New York on the anxiety felt in official quarters as to the Far Eastern situation, and duly credited to the paper in which it was published here.

"The Asahi," he said, "has three correspondents in America—New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. I feel confident that none of them sent the garbled version of the note and do not think there is much likelihood that any outside correspondent, whether a news agency or some one acting in the interests of such a propaganda as has been suggested, sent anything of the sort. Certainly if the Asahi printed a 'false' version it must have been sent from some other quarter than New York.

"It remains possible that such information may have been received from Peking. Our bureau there is very efficient and is usually able to obtain news which nobody else can get. It is possible that our correspondent there may have obtained from some quarter a version of the text of the note which was somewhat inaccurate. This, of course, is purely a hypothesis. I have no information to support it.

"As to the possibility of the existence of a propaganda, no one is so far from it as I, if there exists any. I can honestly say that faithfully conveying the sentiments of the American people toward Japan, I am always serving the cause of real friendship between the two peoples."

An American who has held high official position in the Far East doubted the possibility of German machinations conveying to Japan a wrong impression of the American note. "It seems to me," he said, "that the present crisis has been seized by the Japanese as an excellent opportunity to exact official recognition by the United States of the paramount position of Japan in the Orient. The extracts from Japanese newspapers quoted in this morning's dispatches indicate that Japan is eagerly desirous of such recognition, and the present time is a good one to press the issue. Our efforts are tied up with the war in Europe and Japan knows that there is no chance that America could or would offer any opposition except diplomatically to such a claim."

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, head of the East and West News Bureau, thought that the whole trouble arose from a misunderstanding by the Japanese newspapers and public of the intent of the American note. "The activities of the American Minister to China, Dr. Paul Reinsch, and of other Americans in China," said Dr. Iyenaga, "have created the fear in Japan that America was seeking to control the foreign policy of China. The situation there at present is much complicated by many different factors, both of internal and foreign politics, but it is known that the American Minister was influential in leading China to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

"The present note, it seems to me, is an indication by the United States Government that such is not its purpose—a notice to the world that its interest in the tranquillity of China and of the situation in the Orient is greater than the immediate desire to see China enter the war, and that in consequence suspicions as to its desire to dominate Chinese policy are unfounded. But it seems to me that that the note may, perhaps, have been somewhat hastily understood by some sections of Japanese opinion as meaning that the United States was pressing forward still further in its interest in the Chinese situation and was doing what in reality the note was intended to deny.

"There is no subject on which Japanese feeling is more sensitive than on relations with China, for these touch closely the vital interests of the empire. Sentiment there over what is regarded as unusually active American influence on Chinese affairs is much the same as that which America might feel if there were unusual Japanese activity in Mexican affairs. But while the whole Japanese nation eagerly desires recognition by America and by the world of Japan's paramount interests in the Far East, I do not think there is any ground for believing that the present international situation is to be taken as an opportunity for asserting these interests.

"On the other hand, one of the leading features of the situation at present is the oneness of American and Japanese interest in some of the gravest international problems. Japan's interest in the success of Mr. Root's mission to Russia is as vital as that of America, and his activity there will be accompanied by the good wishes of all Japanese. Disturbance of feeling in Japan over the present situation seems to me—of course, I express a personal opinion and am in no way an official spokesman—to be due to the fear on first reading of the note that it meant more active American interest in Chinese affairs, and not a disclaimer by the United States of any attempt to direct the policy of China."

LI YUAN-HUNG LOSES GROUND.

Peking Gazette Denounces Him as Move for Revolt Grows.

PEKING, June 13, (Delayed.)—President Li Yuan-Hung's unconditional method of dismissing Parliament is strongly condemned in the southern provinces, where attempts are being made to unite for the purpose of offering military resistance. It is believed here that the President's action will precipitate civil war.

The Peking Gazette, which heretofore has been the strongest supporter of the President, now denounces him, declaring that he is using the country for his own ends.

General Chang Hsun, Military Governor of the Province of Anwhei, is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

NOTE NOT SENT TO BRITAIN.

Cecil Makes Announcement Regarding American Warning to China.

LONDON, June 14.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in the House of Commons today that the American note to China had not been officially communicated to Great Britain.

It was not proposed, he added, to publish the note.

24 DEAD IN PARIS COLLAPSE.

70 Injured When Munitions Plant Employing 800 Was Wrecked.

PARIS, June 14.—Twenty-four dead and seventy injured persons have been taken from the ruins of the munitions factory which collapsed yesterday.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a beam supporting the third floor of the building, in which 800 persons were at work. The whole structure collapsed. Many of the workers had time to escape before the building fell.

PROSECUTOR ORDERS ARREST OF KENNEDY

Grand Jury Ends Inquiry Into Affairs of His Corporation and Will Report Today.

RECEIVER TO OPEN VAULTS

Will Search for $2,500,000 Worth of Railroad Bonds Which Kennedy Agreed to Sell.

After the Grand Jury had completed its investigation of the affairs of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., yesterday afternoon, an order was issued by the District Attorney for the arrest of William A. Kennedy, who was due to land yesterday at Vigo, Spain, on the steamer Alfonso XII., on the charge of grand larceny.

The Grand Jury will make its report today. An application will be made today by Daniel W. Blumenthal of 35 Nassau Street, attorney for the receiver, to the United States District Court for permission to examine witnesses to discover more about the affairs of the company. Evidence will be introduced at this investigation to show that William A. Kennedy issued a signed statement to the effect that $5,000,000 worth of stock in his company had been purchased by concerns and individuals in Europe.

The investigation which has so far been made into the affairs of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., showed that about 150 banks and 2,500 individuals had either purchased stock in the company or attempted to send money to Hungary through it. Most of these banks are conducted by Hungarians and other aliens. The total amount of stock taken by small banks is said to be above $200,000.

Very few Hungarian banks or individuals in this city intrusted money to the bank because of warnings by Morris Cukor of 63 Park Row, Alexander Konta, and others influential among Hungarians against the concern. Morris Cukor said yesterday that the firm had sent out between ten and fifteen expert salesmen to Hungarian banks throughout the country, and had represented in pamphlets and verbally that 25 per cent. dividends would be paid on the stock, and that Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., stood ready at any time to repurchase the stock at par. This and other methods alleged to have been employed by the firm are being investigated on behalf of the Post Office Department.

It could not be learned yesterday whether the Grand Jury had confined its investigation to acts of Kennedy. Vice President Peter Nemeth, who was active in establishing connections between Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., and small Hungarian institutions, has co-operated with the District Attorney in the investigation of the affairs of the firm. John Mitchell, Jr., a partner, whose name is used in the title of the firm, is said to be now in Cuba. He has been separated from the Wall Street firm for months. Kennedy told several persons that he had caused Mitchell to leave because of business troubles in which Mitchell had been involved in Washington, D. C.

W. H. Griffin, the receiver of the firm, expects to open the vaults at 35 Wall Street today, when a former employe of the concern who has the combination of the vaults will appear there. A search will be made here for $2,500,000 worth of bonds of the Illinois Southern & St. Louis Railroad, a projected line, whose bonds Kennedy agreed to sell. Wilbert Ward of 61 Broadway, has brought suit in behalf of W. Irving Young for $100,000 commission on the sale of these bonds. Before he departed, however, Kennedy insisted that none of the bonds had been sold and that they were still in the vaults at his offices.

ROYAL GOWNS BRING $20,500

Creditors of Princess Louise of Belgium Sold Them at Auction.

MUNICH, June 14, (via London.)—The public auction of the wardrobe of Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, for the benefit of her creditors, netted 82,000 marks, (at nominal exchange rates about $20,500.) The sale was staged in a theatre and extended over several days. A bewildering array of gowns, lingerie, parasols, and millinery, the contents of seventy-two trunks, were sold.

Princess Louise is the eldest daughter of the late King Leopold and the divorced wife of Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Her love affairs, extravagances, and family quarrels have kept her constantly in the limelight.

JAPAN WANTS A NEW PARAMOUNTCY STATUS

Seeks Recognition from America Like That Claimed from Other Allies.

TOKIO, Tuesday, June 12, (Delayed in transmission.)—The question regarding China, as it exists between the United States and Japan, has been brought sharply to the surface by the note of the American Government to China expressing regret over the dissension in that country and the desire that tranquility and political co-ordination be established. Regarding the future of China as interwoven intimately with her own, Japan has long observed a fundamental policy, the goal of which is to procure recognition by the powers of a special and paramount position for Japan in China.

The impression prevails in Tokio that Great Britain and France since the outbreak of the war have tacitly extended a measure of recognition of special privileges to Japan, and the present issue appears to involve the question whether the United States will abandon the prerogative of independent action in China, and henceforth consult Japan. The following statement of Japan's position is furnished to The Associated Press in well-informed quarters:

"When Japan and the Allies were about to urge Yuen Shih-kai (the late President of China) to postpone restoration of the monarchy, the United States was consulted beforehand and invited to participate. The United States replied that it favored a republic that could not interfere in the internal affairs of China. The recent American note, which virtually was interference, and was sent without consulting Japan, caused surprise. It was not until afterward that we were notified and invited to participate. We are making efforts to assure the people that the United States had no intention of slighting the Japanese, but they are extremely sensitive to anything touching China, which they deem a supremely vital question of Japan's future."

The Foreign Office declines to discuss what action will be adopted toward America.

CALLS NEW BAFF GRAND JURY

Attorney General's Staff to Present Evidence in Murder Case.

An extraordinary Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday by Justice Tompkins to consider the evidence which Deputy Attorneys General Alfred Becker and James O'Malley have been collecting in their investigation of the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, who was shot on Nov. 14, 1914. Neither Mr. Becker nor Mr. O'Malley was willing to discuss the nature of the evidence.

Addressing the jury, Justice Tompkins said:

"I have been informed by the Attorney General that your work will be of the gravest importance to the community. It is your sworn duty to file indictments against those accused, no matter how high their position or their standing in the community, provided the evidence justifies such indictments."

The Grand Jury will begin its work today and 261 witnesses have been subpoenaed.

Governor Whitman recently removed District Attorney Swann from the prosecution of the Baff case and appointed the Attorney General as the prosecuting officer. Complaint had been made to the Governor that the District Attorney's office was delaying the trials of the men already under indictment.

LEO ARNSTEIN RESIGNS.

Finds New Law Interferes with Management of Board of Education.

Leo Arnstein, executive manager of the Board of Education, announced his resignation from that place yesterday in a letter to William G. Willcox, President of the board, in which he said:

When I accepted appointment as executive manager of the Board of Education, I did so in the belief that certain important constructive reforms in the business management of the department could be effected.

Within the past week, however, the State educational law has been amended, as a result of which the situation has been materially changed. Instead of leaving the Board of Education free to place the business management of the department under the executive manager, as heretofore, this portion of its work has been specifically assigned to the City Superintendent, and the executive manager will in future be subject to his supervision and direction.

Furthermore, the feature of this new legislation which makes the law become effective immediately but defers the appointment of the new Board of Education until Jan 1, 1918, creates a situation which would militate against a successful functioning of this new office.

Mr. Willcox said last night that he agreed with Mr. Arnstein that it was a mistake to put all of the departments under one man. "I will accept the resignation," he said, "but I think the law is a mistake."

SAYS A FEW PAPERS IMPERIL OUR FORCES

Information Bureau Asks for Suppression of News of Assembling or Movement of Troops.

MOST PAPERS ARE HELPING

Request Again Made That Names of Ships Fighting U-Boats Be Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, issued a statement today, stating that one per cent. of the newspapers in the country were not observing the voluntary censorship, although the other 99 per cent. were doing so "scrupulously." An appeal was made anew for the suppression of all information concerning train or boat movements of troops and the assembling of military forces at seaports.

Tonight a second statement was issued by the committee, urging the suppression of the names of armed merchant vessels that might engage in fights with submarines, and requesting of the press "the restoration of the agreement to its original force."

No statement was made of what newspapers were offending against the general spirit of voluntary censorship.

The first statement issued by the committee read:

"While 99 per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril.

"Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail, also exact information as to destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing.

"It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of troop movements across the water have failed in any particulars. Absolute secrecy still remains the object of the strenuous efforts. The press of the country, realizing the necessity, has pledged its aid and co-operation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government for suppression of news with respect to

"1. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops.

"2. Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad."

The second statement, which was a request to newspapers not to publish the names of armed merchant vessels that encounter U-boats, said:

"A prime concern of the voluntary censorship, imposed upon itself by the press, has been the suppression of the identity of the armed merchant vessels that may engage in defense encounters with submarines. The Captains of these vessels, not being a part of the recognized naval organization of the United States, are outside the protection of laws of war as the German Empire interprets them. In event of their capture, death would be their fate. The judicial murder of Captain Fryatt makes clear the German attitude to these men.

"The peril of the destruction of the vessels themselves in subsequent voyages also is intensified by establishing the identity as the destroyer of a submarine. The added danger to the picked gun crews of fine young Americans is equally apparent.

"The agreement of secrecy was shattered last week by cable dispatches from France, naming the Silver Shell as the victor in a submarine combat. The act was unintentional, and the Government of the United States has since been assured that both the French and British Governments will co-operate in the future for the protection of our merchant ships and their Captains.

"In the case of the encounter of another merchantman with a submarine, recorded Wednesday, the voluntary agreement was broken, a few New York evening newspapers printing the name of the ship and the name of the Captain. In spite of this, all but three of the morning newspapers of New York City kept the faith, though aware that in this particular instance the damage of publicity was done. The effort was to prevent error from establishing a precedent.

"The agreement must be restored. In no other way can there be lessening of the danger of future attacks upon the ships that fire on submarines, or their Captains saved from ignoble death in event of capture. It is a Fryatt horror that is being guarded against.

"The Navy Department of the United States makes formal request upon the press for restoration of the agreement to its original forces. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that the names and identities of Captains and ships damaging or sinking submarines be withheld from publication."

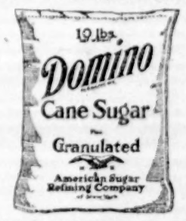
SUES G. D. MORGAN ESTATE.

Spanish Woman Says Financier's Nephew Gave Note for $200,000.

A claim by a Spanish woman for $200,000 against the estate of George Denison Morgan, nephew of the late J. P. Morgan, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by her attorney, Max Schenckman. The claimant is Señorita Josefa Ruiz of Madrid, Spain, who submitted through her attorney a promissory note drawn by the decedent on May 12, 1912, in which he promised to pay her $200,000 six months after his death. He executed a codicil to his will on Aug. 7, 1913, in which he referred to the note and asked that it be paid. He directed that, if by any reason the note should not be paid, a bequest of $200,000 be given to her. Mr. Morgan died suddenly at Seville, Spain, on July 10, 1913.

Counsel for Señorita Ruiz contends that the note represents money borrowed by the decedent and investments she intrusted to him.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



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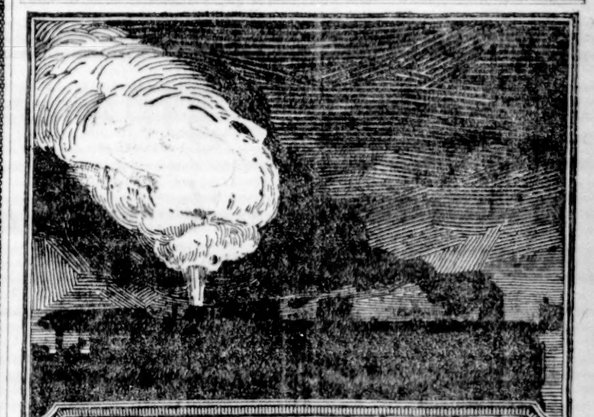

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WOMEN HIDE AGES? NO, CRY REGISTRARS

Suffragists, Aiding Census, Ridicule Goodrich Card Mix-Up Explanation.

'FRESH,' SAYS MISS MORGAN

She Declares Men Tried to Conceal Years, but Cook Was Only Woman Citizen to Parley.

Women who have been aiding in the taking of the State military census took up arms last night in defense of women from the charge made by E. P. Goodrich, Director of the census in New York City, that it was women's unwillingness to reveal their ages and other personal information to registrars near their homes that had been partially responsible for the confusion and tangle over the distribution of blanks. It was Mr. Goodrich's theory that women who didn't want neighbors to know their age went in large numbers to distant districts, or to department stores, to register, thus upsetting the careful calculations of the State Government.

"That's the freshest thing I ever heard," said Miss Camilla Morgan last night. Miss Morgan is a suffrage leader, who has entire charge of the registration in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and is doing efficient work.

"I am furious over this," she said. "The idea, the idea of the men in charge of the census blaming their troubles on women not wanting people to know how old they are. The women in the Twenty-ninth District have registered in their home precincts and haven't been ashamed of their ages. They gave them willingly. And I've got this to say—we have had men who were bashful about giving their ages—I suppose they were afraid of the militia law, but we have had no trouble with women, with the exception of a cook, and she didn't want her mistress to know her age. That's the only one.

"Let me say this about the blanks: At my headquarters, at 44 West Fifty-seventh Street, I was to have received 25,000 blanks for my district. I got 2,500. Imagine! They soon gave out, and I hired a taxicab, went downtown, and grabbed what I could to keep my registration places going. Is that the fault of women and their ages or of some of the men supposed to be running this thing? It's no sort of way at all to blame it on a supposed trait of women, a trait that is imaginary, that some one messed up the registration blanks.

Denies Women Caused Delay.

"I want Mr. Goodrich to know just how I feel about this thing. I want him to know that his excuse is not good. The women of New York City have not confused the census because they were afraid some one they knew would find out their ages."

Mrs. Raymond Brown, a leading suffragist, who has a registration place at 2,488 Broadway, couldn't agree with Mr. Goodrich. She said that the women who registered at her booth were from her district, for she knew them. Consequently they couldn't have gone some place they didn't belong to register. She said women didn't mind giving their ages these days.

An assistant for Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, said Mr. Goodrich didn't know what he was talking about, and had better spend a day in one of the registration booths to get the facts.

Several other women census workers were resentful of Mr. Goodrich's statement, not so much that they regarded the alleged age-bashfulness as a thing against the women, but that they would put the blame in the right place. They said they intended to convey their sentiments to the officials at census headquarters in person.

The statement issued at 261 Broadway by Mr. Goodrich yesterday said:

It may seem strange, yet it is true, that the shortage of blanks and consequent temporary interruption of our schedule, is due to the desire to make things easier for the people. We sent blanks to schools, to churches, and like places, in which it was natural to assume that the people in the neighborhood would register. Instead a great many of them, such as women who do not want their neighbors to know their age or business, have flocked to other parts of the city, creating in many places a shortage never expected.

It was said yesterday that the shortage of blanks was mostly due to their having been sent to a large number of business houses, with the result that a sufficient number did not go to many official registration places. Furthermore, the blanks were put up in packages of 500; if a business house asked for 200, it got a package of 500. One of the striking features of the census results has been that employes have seen fit in a large number of cases to register at some other place than where they are employed.

A State Confessional.

The criss-cross of many lives has turned the headquarters of the census at 261 Broadway into a confessional. Not less than a score of women called at the offices yesterday to say that when the police came around to their homes to take the census recently they gave wrong ages, some saying that they had given wrong ages in their marriage certificates. They wanted to know if six months in jail confronted them if they gave the wrong age to the State census taker. They were all advised to tell the truth this time, and that only State officials would be able to inspect the records.

Three men came with the confession that they were leading double lives, and wanted to know if one registration card would protect them against all consequences. They were told it would. There have actually been several cases when a woman has asked what age another woman gave. No information was forthcoming.

It was announced by Director Goodrich that the New York City figures had passed the million mark. The registration had been going along at the rate of 200,000 a day, but the rain and other causes cut the figures yesterday to 100,000.

Most of the hundreds of registration places closed Wednesday when the blanks ran out were reopened yesterday after the receipt of 364,000 blanks from Albany. These were distributed in express wagons, starting before daybreak.

This telegram was sent yesterday to each of the supervisors in the city:

"Please instruct your Captains at all stations that they may receive and accept blanks which have been filled out at home, provided the forms are signed by the person registering in the presence of the registrars. If the signature has been subscribed at home, let the person sign again underneath the first signature in the presence of the registrar so that the signature may be verified. Do not give under any circumstances any blanks to be filled out at home."

Conundrums for Registrars.

Many perplexing questions are asked of the registrars. One man went to the headquarters yesterday and, saying that he was a native of the Danish West Indies, recently purchased by the United States, wanted to know if he was a citizen. No definite answer was given. Another question that recurs almost every day is the status of a man who took out first naturalization papers and never got his second papers.

A man who has taken out his first papers, which are valid, is subject to military duty. The answer to the problem is that a law was passed in 1906 fixing the term of validity of first papers at seven years. The law provides a period of two years between the taking out of first and second papers. It has been held that if a man took out his first papers prior to 1906 they are still valid. Since 1906 the validity of first papers alone is measured by a period of seven years. Thus, the man who took out first papers in 1909 and didn't get his second papers is not liable; if he took out his first papers in 1911 he is liable.

Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University is aiding in the solution of the knotty problems presented to the census officials.

It is expected that additional blanks, which are now being printed, will reach New York City before Monday and that there will be no further serious hitch in the taking of the census because of a lack of blanks.

EXTENDS EXEMPTION RIGHTS.

Failure to File Affidavits Not a Bar Against Draft.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—A decision that failure of a citizen of the State to file affidavits now with the County Clerk asking exemption does not constitute a bar to the right to claim exemption when the time for drafting is at hand, was returned tonight by Attorney General Merton F. Lewis in a letter to Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury.

All males between 18 and 45 years, inclusive, are being enrolled on the State Militia lists by census enumerators, and on the back of their enrollment cards is printed a section of the State military law requiring those who desire to claim exemption to file affidavits to that effect with the County Clerk of their county within fifteen days of the time they are enrolled. The Attorney General's opinion held that the National Defense act supersedes Section 3 of the State military law, which demanded the filing of exemption claims with the county clerks.

ACTORS HEAR SUNDAY PREACH ON 'HEAVEN'

Five Hundred Persons Connected with Stage and Movies at Tabernacle.

PERKINS LAUDS EVANGELIST

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, Pleads for Liberty Loan.

Actors and actresses had an opportunity last night to see how Billy Sunday "fills his house," as some 500 men and women of the stage and the "movies" accepted his invitation and were part of an audience of 14,000 in the Tabernacle. Daniel Frohman, his daughter, and his sister sat with the evangelist's guests on the platform. It was said the theatrical clubs and societies represented at the meeting included the Lambs, Players, Screen Club, Twelfth Night, Professional Women's League, Gamut Club, and the Actors' Church Alliance. The player-folk heard Sunday preach an orthodox sermon on "Heaven," and he abbreviated that to some extent to permit other speakers to make pleas for the Liberty Loan.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, had this to say for the war bond sale:

"The Liberty Bell, as well as other bells throughout the country, are ringing out today an appeal for men and women to buy a Liberty bond. This investment is richly colored with red, white and blue. It is full of patriotism. Its value as an investment can never fade away. The American Government is behind it. We must make this bond issue a successful one; it is a matter of national pride that it be one grand success. If it is to be successful it can only be made so by the loyal backing of every red-blooded American from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Do not forget that all of this money and all the moneys we have recently loaned our Allies is spent in this country; that in itself is a great incentive for every man and woman to be behind this bond. Your own sons going to France and you neglecting to give Uncle Sam money to buy a gun and blanket for him? Is that fair? Not on your life. If the Kaiser gets to New York—and he will if you don't put up the cash to stop him—he will take every cent every one of you has. You won't get any 3½ per cent. interest on that.

"You all know today what a fleet of airships the Kaiser sent over London—you know the lives that were lost. Let us guard against the possibility of such a thing happening to this country. You can't carry out the command of peace on earth, good-will to men, unless you take away the earth from Prussia. Good-will is not in Prussia. There will never be any peace for the common people until you help God Almighty make the world free. You can't be a good Christian and a bad American. Tomorrow at 3 o'clock will show that every loyal American is behind this bond issue."

George W. Perkins, speaking from the platform, praised Sunday's work here. Then Sunday said a word for the Liberty Loan. In the course of his sermon he declared that there "is only one way to reach Heaven." He said:

"I want to show you the absolute and utter futility of pinning your hope to a lot of fool things that will damn your soul to hell. There is only one way. 'As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.' Search the annals of time and the pages of history, and where do you find promises like that? Only upon the pages of the Bible do you find them."

Despite the heavy rainfall, Sunday had more than 5,000 persons at the Tabernacle in the afternoon. The storm, however, frequently silenced the evangelist. He couldn't make himself heard at times, so paused frequently while the rain thumped on the low roof, through which water trickled at intervals and forced some of his hearers to move to dry spots. There were 1,970 trail hitters at the two services.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A dramatization of Gene Stratton Porter's story, "Freckles," will be presented at Hammerstein's Lexington Theatre next week by the Lexington Players. Paul Porter will play the title role.

George Harcourt, who has acted in American productions for a quarter of a century, has passed his examination for a Captaincy in the United States Reserve Army and has been ordered from Madison Barracks to Syracuse.

Robert P. Giegler, who acted in Brooklyn stock companies for a number of seasons, will make his Broadway debut next season in "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Gloria Goodwin, who has one of the principal roles in "Love o' Mike," learned yesterday that she had won the pearl necklace raffled off at the recent Actors' Fund Fair. She has announced her intention of selling it and investing the money in Liberty bonds.

Virginia Fissinger has been added to the cast of "My Lady's Glove," which will come to the Lyric next Monday night. She is a dancer who once appeared with the Chicago Opera Company.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Bronx Maternity Hospital will be given Sunday night at the Bronx Opera House. A part of the program will consist of selections rendered by stars of the Aborn Opera Company.

ASSAILS FOOD BILL AS DICTATORIAL

Continued from Page 1.

bill goes through, we will all be marching in a Hoover procession, and we will have to thank Heaven for what he allows us to do."

Senator Gore spoke in an aside to Senator Reed, and the Missouri Senator went on:

"The Senator from Oklahoma reminds me that it was resistance to the King's arrogant assumption of the right of search and seizure that started one fight with Great Britain. It inflamed the spirit of revolution. Here we have in this atrocious Food bill precisely the same right of search and seizure. What is the country coming to if we are to allow such a vicious thing as this? I am bitterly opposed to this legislation, and I am going to oppose it with all my strength."

Senator Reed took up the bill and began to criticise it in detail.

"I would like the Senate," he said, "to consider the powers this bill contemplates in the governmental control of necessities. The bill recites that its power shall extend to and include all processes, methods, activities of and the promotion, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, pledging, financing and—now note this language—'consumption of' necessities. It provides that all such necessaries, processes, methods and activities 'are hereby declared to be affected with the public interest.' Yea, in order to afford some shadow of pretense of the exercise of a constitutional power, the bill falsely declares that all of these things are affected with a public interest, intending, of course, to plant the exercise of this power upon the ground that the Government has the right to control activities affected with the public interest.

Assailed as "Impudently False."

"And yet the most casual reading of the language will show that the things to be affected are not affected with the public interest within the legal meaning of that term at all, and have no other relation to the public interest save that the life and happiness of every man, woman and child in the Republic and every dollar's worth of property affect the public interest. It is an impudently false and fraudulent recital.

"Under Section 4 it is proposed to punish and make illegal the acts of any person who allows any necessities under his control to deteriorate if he can prevent it, and that power is extended to the article when produced and to the production of the article. Under that section every man is made a violator of the law who may have any article whatsoever that suffers deterioration or waste, if he can prevent it.

"In Section 5 this remarkable power is extended to the President, so that these various agencies, Mr. Hoover and others, may license the importation and exportation, the manufacture, storage, or distribution of any necessaries. So there is given to these gentlemen the power to compel any person producing or importing or manufacturing or storing these necessities, to take out a license. Under that section, by the mere issuance of an order the President could compel every manufacturer in the United States and every dealer and shipper to secure from Mr. Hoover or some other unnamed gentleman a license to transact his business, to manufacture his product, or to import into this country, or to export from it the prime necessities of life.

"Now, just notice that the language contained in Section 1 is, as I understand it, enlarged by the language of Section 3. 'That there is hereby established a Governmental control of necessaries which shall extend to and include all these processes, methods, activities of and for the production, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, pledging, financing, and consumption of necessaries.'

"The Senator has omitted the words on page 1, line 8, 'of food, seed, fuel, and articles required for their production,'" interposed Senator Borah of Idaho. "The words 'and articles required for their production' would cover practically everything."

"I thank the Senator," said Senator Reed.

Emphasizes Control of Manufactures.

"Those particular words vastly enlarge the preceding clause. When we take Section 3 in connection with that, the language is plain that we have put within the control of this board every manufacturing process that has anything to do with the production of the articles mentioned, which, I think, would include the manufacture of steel and of iron or agricultural implements. It would include, in my opinion, the cotton gin and the cotton mill. It would include the sheep, and, in my opinion, it would include the wool and the processes of manufacture. It would include beyond question the packing establishments of the country, big and little. It would include every butcher shop in the country. It could be made to include every railroad, for it includes all transportation facilities. The movement from place to place is clearly covered, but above that it includes the right to say what the people shall eat and to regulate the bill of fare of every home in the United States."

GOMPERS BACKS LEVER BILL.

Appeals to Organized Labor to Press Its Passage Before July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A country-wide appeal to organized labor to throw its support to the Lever Food Administration bill was issued today by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. In it Mr. Gompers gave full sanction to the Administration's plan to cope with the wartime food problem, and sounded a warning that the danger of actual hunger faced the American people. He asked that workers in every section get in touch immediately with their Representatives and demand definite action on the legislation, now pending in Congress, before July 1.

The appeal was sent to 28,000 local unions, to all international officers, State Federations, city control bodies, reform press and local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods. It was addressed to "all workers," and read, in part:

"Legislation to administer the distribution of the necessities of life must be enacted before July 1 if the prices of food necessities are to be reduced to something near normal.

"After July 1 the new crops will be moving to the markets, food speculators will have cornered crops, prices will be forced up, and the people will feel actual want.

"The proposed bill does not set up a food dictatorship or methods that infringe upon the liberties of the citizens. It does not purpose to ration the people, but attempts to protect the people against speculation by rational, practical means.

GORE BILL IS REPORTED.

Senate to Take Up the War Prohibition Measure Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Gore bill to prohibit the use of non-perishable food products in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages during war time was reported to the Senate today and will be pushed for consideration next week. The measure comprehends the prohibition of whisky distillation and the brewing of beer, while it would authorize the President, if emergency should dictate, to prevent the making of wine. The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

"That whenever the President shall ascertain that it is necessary to conserve the food or feed supplies of the army, navy, and people of the United States he is empowered to give public notice of the fact so ascertained, and thereupon to restrict or prohibit the use of any perishable food or feed product in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"When the question is raised as to whether any particular product is perishable or non-perishable, or as to whether it is suitable for food or feed, the question shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose finding in the premises shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act.

"That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirit, in bond at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for feeds and foods in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated.

"The President shall determine and pay any just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the price so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid the amount prescribed by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to the amount so paid, will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code."

Violations of the provisions of the act is to be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000 or by a prison term ranging from ninety days to a year.

"CHU CHIN CHOW" COMING.

Oriental Fantasy, a London Success, to be Staged at the Manhattan.

The American rights to "Chu Chin Chow," an Oriental fantasy that is one of the current successes in London, have been acquired by Messrs. Elliott, Comstock, and Gest, and the play will be presented here in the early Fall at the Manhattan Opera House. "Chu Chin Chow" has passed its 350th performance at Sir Herbert Tree's His Majesty's Theatre, where it was produced last Winter by Oscar Asche, who plays the principal rôle. Several American managers bid for the rights, and it is said the successful bidders paid $50,000 in advance royalties.

Lyle Sweet, Mr. Asche's stage director, will come to New York to supervise the staging of the play at the Manhattan, and representatives of the American managers will leave for London shortly to complete the details of the transaction. The settings and costumes will be made from the original designs of Percy Anderson. The Manhattan engagement will follow the brief revival of "The Wanderer" early next season.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Like the breath of springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
Thrilling! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Thea., E. of B'way. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
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MOROSCO West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Peg o' My Heart."
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT, 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
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FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w. & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST WEEK Reopens at this Theatre Aug. 27. PETER IBBETSON With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
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It's a mighty good Photo drama. . . . It's going to give you a genuine surprise. . . . You're going to rave about it. It's George Bronson Howard's mightiest melodrama, and it will be presented three times daily, 2:30, 4:30 & 8:30 P. M., beginning Sunday Eve., June 17th, at 8:30 P. M., for two weeks only, at the
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

THERE WAS BUT ONE WAY.

We find it exceedingly hard to believe that any intelligent American can be ignorant of or in doubt about our reasons for going to war with Germany. There may be such. Let us make all charitable allowance for impermeable minds. Whether they be few or many, none of them can resist the force and lucidity of President WILSON'S Flag Day speech. It is not a long address. Every American should read it, the vast majority for refreshment of memory and firmer resolution, the hypothetical few to whom we have alluded for information or for the ending of their false pretenses.

First, the President sets forth our provocations, the wrongs and outrages and insults which left the United States no choice but to make war. Then he presents the broader grounds: our duty to fellow-members of the family of civilization, to the cause of human freedom, our obligation alike to ourselves and to the cause of democracy in the world to put an end to the swaggering and dangerous pretensions of the common enemy. Although the President's address is printed in full elsewhere, we reproduce a notable passage here for the benefit of the small class who have raised their voices unseasonably in a demand for a restatement of our motives in entering the war. It is good reading for all Americans:

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition among us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of these agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself, here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us, and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder, in their hot resentment and surprise, whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

The President has been deeply stirred by the crimes of Germany. It would appear that the more he reflects upon her transgressions the deeper becomes his resentment. In this address he uses language of unwonted servority. He no longer deplores, protests, or remonstrates, he delivers against Germany shafts of downright denunciation barbed with just anger. He recites again the story of the German ambition to dominate the world, her design to "throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean and into the heart of Asia." He says that in the attempted execution of this monstrous plan the German military power has made servile puppets of Austria-Hungary, of Bulgaria, of Turkey. If the military masters of Germany and of these subject Powers succeed, then the German people and the world are undone; "if they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace," but "if they succeed, America will fall within the menace." Here again it was of national obligation, for our own defense and preservation, to take up arms against Germany.

Mr. WILSON addresses some needed words of warning to those agents of the Imperial German Government who are still actively conducting a "sinister intrigue" in this country. They have grown prudent, they do not preach open sedition, but covertly they are still carrying on their German propaganda. They still "seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles." But we have made our choice, we must "break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help to set the world free." "Woe to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution." It was in every way appropriate that on the national Flag Day the President of the United States should speak these words to the people, exhorting them to an unflinching performance of their duty in an undertaking which will bring new lustre to the flag.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The last moment for enlistment in the first American Army of Liberty ends at noon today. Every buyer of a Liberty bond is a soldier in that army. Every subscription is a shot at Germany, an effective blow for the liberation of the world from that military and economic servitude to Germany which a German triumph would mean.

Every Liberty bond is a rampart and warder of that lasting peace under liberty which the world longs for, which can come only with the smashing of the German military machine and caste, of the German idea of the State, whose citizens exist only to serve a monstrous, pitiless organism, beyond morality and pity, whose aim is dominion.

That force, whose long savageries reach from the ruin of Belgium to the latest massacre from the air or from under the sea, must be beaten if any civilization tolerable to free peoples is to survive.

Help arm free civilization. Help arm the United States, fighting for the rights of its citizens, for liberty, democracy, and peace. The greater the multitude of subscribers to the Liberty Loan, the more impressive will be the enthusiasm and solidarity of the United States in this battle for democracy.

This morning brings the last chance to respond to a great duty of citizenship. Don't miss that chance. Buy a Liberty bond!

MAKE THE LEVER BILL LAW.

It is understood that the Food Administration bill will be taken up in the House of Representatives next Monday and will not be laid aside again until final action is taken upon it. Time enough has already been wasted. The enactment should not be delayed beyond next week. The representatives of organized labor, who approve the bill, demand that it should be made a law by July 1. Their demand is echoed all over the country. The labor men also demand that the powers granted to the President by the bill in its present form shall not be appreciably diminished. They are not afraid of any abuse of those powers by Mr. WILSON. This is exclusively a war measure designed to meet the present abnormal conditions. The food production of this country must be conserved to feed the people of the United States and their allies in the war. Neutral countries cannot be supplied if all that is produced is needed by the belligerents opposed to the Central Powers. The shipment of food to Germany must be made impossible. Speculation in all provisions must be suppressed. It is believed that prices of most foodstuffs will be nearly a third lower after the passage of the Lever bill.

HERBERT C. HOOVER, chosen by the President for the new office of Government Food Administrator, possesses every qualification for the place. With the food administration law in operation and Mr. HOOVER in charge, a most important step will have been taken toward the successful prosecution of our part in the war. Opposition to the bill, except on the part of persons who see future profit in unrestrained speculation in the necessaries of life, is almost wholly confined to the theoretical opponents of the concentration of power in the hands of the President. But theorists must hold their theories, however cherished, in abeyance when war conditions make new methods imperative.

REGULATION OF REGULATION.

It is astonishing that it should have been necessary to take to the Supreme Court the question whether public utility undertakings should be taxed like other property. Necessarily the decision is that there can be no distinction between corporate and other property, and that taxes of all sorts must be levied upon an equality of valuation. That does not mean that all property must be valued at full valuation. The decision is that whatever ratio of valuation is adopted for one sort of property must be allowed to corporate franchises.

That will put an end to the practice of valuing railway property at a high ratio for the purpose of taxation, and at a low ratio for the purpose of regulating rates to customers. Some regulators who were properly shocked at discrimination by public utilities have not been ashamed to discriminate themselves in the application of the law to their victims. Discrimination is a vital sin, and not to be condoned, but it is worst when practiced by regulators and lawmakers. Public utilities have bills to pay, and are entitled to profit if earned. Regulators, taxers, and lawmakers are above such necessities, and are professors of virtue. As such they ought to temper their severity by fair dealing.

Mutual fair play might lead to a better understanding between these natural enemies, with benefits to the general public, which suffers from each of them. State commissions will do well to take notice that the court rejected the plea that no Federal question was involved. The corporations are not helpless against confiscation in the form of taxation and in the name of regulation. If now their managers will deserve the respect which the highest court has shown them, better days will dawn for them.

FAIR WARNING.

The punitive side of the arrest of WALDEMAR VON NOSTITZ of the Cleveland Wächter und Anzeiger is not of much importance. It does not make much difference how much or little his internment as an enemy alien may affect his comfort. The exemplary side of it is of importance. By arresting this seditious writer the Government has served notice on German-language newspaper editors that it does not intend to be permanently complacent and easygoing with those who are trying to spread disaffection among German-born citizens. The pro-German writers in question have gone unmolested so long that, like the anarchists, they have come to have a perfect confidence that the Government will never touch them.

Most of those who offend fancy that they keep within the law when, with a perfunctory lip service to Uncle Sam, they seek to create hostility to this country's allies and to discredit every act the Government takes to make the war effective. But the law is different in time of war from what it is in time of peace. In time of war the law is that Germany must win or the United States must win, and that to say and do things which will help Germany to win and the United States to lose is not permitted.

German-American loyalty is put to a hard strain when, day after day, the German-American who means to be loyal reads in his newspaper nothing but attacks on our allies and sneers at our own Government. These things are intended to impair his loyalty, and the qualifying phrases, "Of course, we stand by the Government," the Government they are seeking in every other phrase to discredit, mean nothing to him and are intended to mean nothing.

In Charleston, S. C., there was another German editor, PAUL WIERSE by name, who was all the more harmful because he edited, not a German-language paper, but one apparently American. It was established after the war began and called itself The Charleston American. Its readers were not on notice that its editor was a German. In this paper he daily spread sedition. It called our soldiers "boys" who did not know why they were "forced to die in France"; if Secretary LANE made a patriotic speech, it called him "a sort of public apologist" and advocate for the Administration "war policy"; it discredited the Root mission, it detailed imaginary efforts for peace on behalf of the Entente, it urged Russia to seek a separate peace; it did a hundred similar things, all the time sailing under "American" colors.

Those who read this precious publication under the impression that it really was American must have been astounded the other day when WIERSE was arrested and put under a $10,000 bond for conspiring to sink a German vessel interned in Charleston Harbor. The incident serves to throw light on the real motives and associations of many writers who are posing as loyal Americans and at the same time doing all they can to weaken the loyalty of other Americans, especially those of German birth. The Government has been not merely tolerant, but patient. The arrest of VON NOSTITZ is a warning that it is not blind and that its patience is not eternal.

FOR AIR SUPREMACY.

The nation-wide demand for the concentration of energy on the quick development of our military and naval air service has been stimulated by the reports of the recent outrageous assault by German fliers on helpless noncombatants in London. The allied air service is now supreme on the battle line. British airmen by their superior skill and courage made possible General HAIG'S great triumph at Messines. Of course the Germans will make extraordinary efforts to regain supremacy of the air on the battlefront. They are still supreme in the massacre of women and children. All the airships and all the aviators America can provide are needed for the support of our allies. The Sheppard-Hulbert bill, now in the hands of the Senate's Military Committee, provides for the development of American air service on a large scale. Within a year it may be necessary to appropriate $1,000,000,000 for this service. The intention is to call for $500,000,000 without delay and to expend that money in the building of improved airplanes of all types and the training of airmen. Whether or not it is necessary to establish a separate department of aviation is at least open to question. There are too many cooks now. A Secretary of Aviation might be a superfluous ornament. People who are aware of the havoc the existing bureaus are capable of creating will not be disposed to favor the formation of a new war bureau. But the quick and thorough construction of scouting and fighting airplanes and seaplanes and the equipment and the manning of them are the essentials.

As Mr. HOWARD E. COFFIN, Chairman of the Aviation Commission of the Council of National Defense, says: "Domination of the air in all probability will prove the deciding factor in the war on sea perhaps as well as on land." We must send soldiers to reinforce our allies, we must have warships ready, we must provide huge quantities of supplies and ammunition, we must send big guns; but, without abating a jot the vigor of our preparations for land and sea warfare, we must get ready quickly to do our part, the largest part, in the air. The plans of the Defense Council, which are approved by the military experts, call for the construction of 100,000 airplanes in the shortest possible time. We can easily build 25,000 of these within a year and soon be sending 1,000 aviators across the Atlantic every month. But we must be about it.

SHIPS WITHOUT DELAY.

Our Government cannot wait a year for the ships it must have if the food and munition wants of our allies are to be satisfied. It was announced on the 11th that the Emergency Fleet Corporation had recently placed contracts for sixteen wooden hulls. But the first of these is not to be delivered until April 1, 1918, and others are to follow at intervals between that date and Sept. 30. Orders had already been given for 80 ships, 30 to be made of wood, 18 of steel, and 32 of both materials. Probably a majority of these will be finished before next April, and it is expected that several of them will be ready for use within seven months. But the latest contracts warrant an inference that orders given hereafter will not be executed in less than a year.

Small additions to the fleet are made every week. Five German ships were allotted to Italy on the 11th, and one to France, making twelve used in this way. Within a short time a dozen more will be available. The forty German vessels seized by Brazil will go into service between South American ports and our own, thus releasing British and other ships for work in the North Atlantic. A few German vessels will increase our small merchant tonnage in the Pacific, but the carriers required there for Russia's supplies have not been obtained. Our commission of engineers now in that country urges the importance of sending to Vladivostok the 10,000 freight cars and 500 locomotives ordered here.

The conclusion cannot be avoided that our Government will find it necessary to take ships which builders are making in our shipyards, ships ordered and owned by foreign and American companies. Power to do this will soon be given to the Shipping Board. General GOETHALS says of his new assistant general manager, appointed in place of one of the two officers who recently resigned or were removed: "He will appraise ships now on the ways, ships which we shall probably take over under legislation now pending." There are nearly 700 of these still to be launched. Many are on the Pacific Coast. Probably the first work of a considerable number will be done for our nation and its war allies. The imperative demand for ships in such service cannot be satisfied by vessels which will not be finished until the middle of next year.

DESERTING GREECE.

Former King CONSTANTINE is "deserting his beloved country" in a British warship, and he begs his beloved country to "accept his decision with calm." Possibly Greece will be able to endure his departure, and it is used to his desertions. He deserted it when he twice violated its Constitution. He deserted it when he treacherously deserted Serbia and broke the Greco-Serbian Treaty, whose validity, in case of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia, was never denied or assailed by even the most rabid anti-Venizelists until August, 1915.

He deserted Greece when, in May, 1916, by a secret covenant, negotiated between Berlin, Athens, and Sofia, Fort Rupel, on SARRAIL'S flank, was delivered to the Bulgarians. He deserted it when the Germans and Bulgarians, again by agreement with the King so concerned for his "beloved Greece" and so bent on neutrality, occupied Kavala, and again when they took all Greek Macedonia as far as Florina, when he surrendered a whole Greek division to Germany, when he set the League of Reservists—all expenses paid by the German Legation—to bulldoze and rob in the King's name, to shoot Venizelists, to burn and steal; when, last December, his machine guns shot from ambush the French and British marines.

Still, he is a great humorist, and we shall miss him. Who but a great humorist would officially announce, at a parade of troops in celebration of his birthday, the "fall" of Verdun? No longer will he be "profoundly moved" when an instructed delegation at Athens calls at the Royal Palace to testify its veneration. No longer will he issue solemn denials of notorious facts. No longer will his "old wound" make him take to his bed when the Entente Ambassadors invite him to keep a few of his promises. No longer will Brother NICHOLAS or Brother ANDREW be dispatched to Paris or London to say how deeply eager Brother CONSTANTINE is to aid the Entente.

The faithful STREIT goes with him into exile. Switzerland swarms with Germans of the Baron Schenck type. The former King ought not to be lonely. He is the best of brothers-in-law, a sophist incomparable, and a genuine German.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Do-Nothings Deeply Embarrassed.

For a considerable number of men, and for a much larger number of women, the taking of the State's military census has led to the first careful and conscious estimate of what may be called their social value, expressed in terms of what they can do. As this is a country in which a large majority of the men, whether rich or poor, have what they can honestly describe as an "occupation," only a few of them are obliged to confess that they do no work of any kind, and even of those few most are able to assert that they could do one or more useful things in case of need. That enables most men to make on the census blank an appearance not too humiliating.

The case is not quite the same with the women. Of course there always were many, and nowadays there are great multitudes, of women by whom a question as to occupation and capacity can be faced as calmly as by any man. But besides these there are others in no small numbers from whom these inquiries, as presented on the census sheet, elicit answers not pleasant to make. That is due chiefly to the fact that the draftsmen of the blanks were unkind to deny the name of "occupation" to any work not done for "compensation." That makes it wrong to put down either "wife" or "housewife" as a reply to this query.

In the first place, to be a wife is a status, not an occupation, and while the housewife is supposed always to have, and perhaps usually does have, rewards for her daily exertions, they take rarely indeed the form of definite, fixed payment for work done, and that, obviously, is what the word "compensation," as used, means. Naturally, the unmarried woman cannot say that her occupation consists of waiting to be married, and there are cases when nothing else can be said, and the troubled subject of investigation discovers, besides, her inability to assure her inquisitive Government that in time of need she can give it real service of any sort.

It is true, however, that this kind of embarrassment comes to fewer women nowadays than ever before in the world's history, and that the remaining number who cannot make any answer to the question, "What can you do?" is diminishing steadily and rapidly.

Billions Are Really Quite Large.

It took this greatest of wars to bring the word "billions" into familiar and practical relation to the affairs of everybody's life. Hitherto, for the great majority of the earth's inhabitants, a billion was merely something mentioned in the arithmetics and of no known use except in the computations of astronomers in measuring the distances of the stars. But the European upheaval has changed all that, and billions are now such a common topic of discussion, in and out of the papers, that we have all come to at least a theoretical realization of their existence.

Indeed, debts and expenditures so often rise into that grade of enumeration that billions have lost a good deal of their past impressiveness as well as of their past vagueness of significance, and mere millions are apt to be treated with something of indifference. Thus, while the Liberty Loan subscriptions were moving along in the third fourth of $2,000,000,000, the remainder to be raised, though it consisted of hundreds of millions, was mentioned almost as if it was small change.

Just the same, $2,000,000,000 is an enormous amount of money, now as always, and anybody will come to believe it who figures out how long it would take him to count that number of dollars at the rate—possible for a little while—of a dollar a second. The completion of his task would require almost seventy years, if he worked at it day and night continuously, not stopping to eat or rest in all that time.

It wasn't so long ago that all the gold in the world wasn't worth $2,000,000,000, and, judged by old standards—the amount of wheat, potatoes, or cotton it will buy—probably it wouldn't be worth that much now.

But the billions we are so glibly mentioning are not exactly tangible dollars, even of paper. They consist largely of that precious and convenient, but unsubstantial, thing, credit—figures set down on the right side of bank ledgers. Those figures are not meaningless, however. They usually mean a debt that somebody must pay, sooner or later, and they have for all of us, at present, a significance that doesn't conduce as much as some other things to sound sleeping o' nights—it doesn't, that is, if one happens to have the habit of keeping a thoughtful eye on the future.

Pleasanter Than Decapitation.

That at this particular time the Russians should be gravely discussing whether or not they will let NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, the sometime Czar, vote at the coming election of a Constituent Assembly—that is a fact lamentably characteristic of what is taking up the time and attention of many people in that troubled land.

Of course the problem is not without a certain interest, and strict logic requires its solution when the proposal is up to give a vote to every Russian man and woman. That being the case, as the Czar has not been convicted of crime, or even very definitely charged with it, he really should share a privilege so nearly universal. But the practical importance of the question is so very small, in comparison with innumerable others vehemently demanding instant solution in Russia, that for this one to receive immediate attention is at once discouraging and amusing.

Its consideration goes well, however, with much else that is happening in Russia. NICHOLAS ROMANOFF on a voting list and going to the polls to cast a ballot of no more weight than that of any peasant would be a beautiful spectacle—there's no doubt about that.

Porto Ricans Are Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Teachers and other persons here are not acquainted with the possessions the United States have outside of the States. If they were acquainted with them, they would not be put in a ridiculous position when registering Porto Rican people at present. They don't seem to be acquainted with the fact that we are already citizens of the United States. This has been the experience of a Porto Rican young lady when registering, and it seems a pity that this should happen with people holding such positions. I think that this is the opportunity for them to learn facts before starting arguments with the people who know what they are talking about.

A PORTO RICAN.

New York, June 13, 1917.

Bombs on German Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why don't the allied aviators who so gallantly fly over the German lines get to the grain fields and drop fire bombs? It would seem an easy way to help on the food scarcity.

JANE L. LAWRENCE.

Croton-on-Hudson, June 13, 1917.

FRENCH CANADIAN VIEWS.

Answers to Statements About Quebec and Conscription.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article bearing the caption "Peril of Civil Strife Arises Anew in Canada," in a recent issue, is so unfair that I feel sure a paper of the standing of THE TIMES, which doubtless published the article in the best of faith, will afford space for a brief reply from one who claims to know something of the French Canadians and of their real feelings and sentiments.

Why does the writer ignore the fact that thousands of French Canadians have gone to the front and that many of them have laid down their lives, as the casualty lists so eloquently attest? He seems to forget that Quebec showed her loyalty and regard for Great Britain by saving Canada to the British Crown when it was invaded by the Americans in 1776 and again in 1812. What does he mean by "mediaeval"? If he means that the habitants of Quebec are peaceable, quiet, law-abiding, God-fearing, religious, easily contented people, well and good. But if he wishes to infer that the habitants are ignorant, backward, decadent, stupid louts, as the peasants were in the Middle Ages, we take issue with him.

It was the Roman Catholic clergy who literally bore in their hands the ark of French Canadian nationality which they carried in safety through the wilderness of danger and despair that followed the cession. For nearly 400 years they have been the faithful guides, counselors, and shepherds of their people, who for that reason hold them in well-deserved reverence. But to represent the French Canadians as slaves of their priests is an offense both to the clergy and to the people.

As to "keeping out of the English language," French Canadians do not object to learning English. What they do object to is that their children should be deprived of having instruction in their mother tongue, (French,) which, it must be remembered, has been recognized in Canada since the cession and was specifically defined by the Canadian Constitution framed in 1867 as one of the two official languages of the Dominion.

The fact is that the French Canadians are being systematically maligned. A few ignorant, narrow-minded individuals would apparently like to see them deprived of their language and their religion and Anglicized and Protestantized. These people seem to forget that the forefathers of the French Canadians were the discoverers and colonizers of Canada, that the French Canadians themselves, with their fine qualities and virtues, are a most valuable asset to the Dominion, that they have given to Canada some of its greatest men, that they form a bulwark of our national life, and that anything that would injure them would damage the whole fabric of confederation.

JOHN BOYD.

Montreal, June 9, 1917.

No Danger of Civil Strife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An entirely wrong conception of actual conditions existing in Canada, in particular the Province of Quebec, has been given to the American people by articles appearing from time to time.

The native-born Canadians, English, and French, have always opposed any idea of conscription; first, because it is not a British institution and has never found favor in the constructive ideals of British democracy; second, England herself did not enact conscription at first, but had recourse to the voluntary system. Had England established conscription in the beginning, I have no hesitation in saying that Canada would have done likewise. Under the voluntary system England raised the magnificent "Kitchener Mob," and Canada raised, equipped, trained, and transported a brave little army of 33,000 men to England in eight weeks time! Since the war started Canada has recruited under the voluntary system 383,000 men, and her net wastage at the front is about 1,000 men a week at the present time. Evidently the voluntary system cannot keep up with this wastage and build the expeditionary force to its promised quota of 500,000 men.

The statement that Quebec bears the same relation to the rest of Canada that Ulster does to the rest of Ireland gives a wrong conception. There is no analogy, no likeness in cause or effect. In Ireland we have a great, spirited nation held down by laws restricting its trade, commerce, and industries, and hindering its progress in every way. In Canada no such condition exists—all are free and equal, our trade and commerce is of our own making or undoing. We control our own tariff. Your American readers who follow such things will remember how Canada had the backbone to put a surtax on German-made goods some years before the war. England did her best to have us remove this tax, but we did not until Germany satisfied our demands.

Quebec is not mediaeval, but is intensely modern, educated, and enlightened in every way. As a province and a people, it is deeply religious, and the French Canadian looks to the belfry of his church as the heart centre of his soul. And municipalities vie with each other in building the largest church and the highest belfry. It is not the priests who do it—it is the people.

JAMES ALBERT WHITAKER.

Montreal, June 10, 1917.

[A number of controversial letters about the Canadian conscription question have been received. It has been impossible, of course, to print them in full. The above extracts and several letters in last Sunday's TIMES summarize statements made on the French Canadian side of the controversy.]

SONNY.

Say, just put me down for another,
Though I've subscribed before!
And I'll be clean-out grateful,
If they jack up my tax some more!

As for paying higher prices
For things to eat and wear,
Or giving to units and hut funds—
S-sh! nothing can make me care!

'Cause Ma today got a letter
From Sonny, (the lad's in camp!)
And in it came a picture—
Good looking? Oh, the young scamp!

Why, there he stands in his khaki,
And his regerler army hat,
With his gun held smart on his shoulder,
And him smiling, the cub, at that!

You see, he slipped out and 'listed
With some chums from his college frat—
Spoiled fox-trotters, mommers' darlings,
Auto speeders, useless, flat!

Ma, she named the heir "Llewellyn,"
And she raised him a Fauntleroy,
But, praise God, he's cut loose from the boob set,
And shows up an American boy!

Danger? Well, just let him face it—
If his granddads did, he can!
Uncle Sam may claim all I own, Sir,
For he's made our boy a man!

ELLA A. FANNING.

ITALIAN MISSION IN SOUTH.

Greeted with Enthusiasm at New Orleans—Plans for Welcome Here.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—The Italian mission arrived here today on their tour of the South. The visitors were greeted by the Citizens' General Committee, headed by Mayor Behrman. The railway station was jammed with people, and as the visitors walked to their automobiles the station resounded with cheers.

There was a profuse display of Italian and American flags along the route of parade, and bands played Italian and American airs, and shouts of "Viva Italia!" "Viva America!" mingled in an almost continuous uproar. The party was escorted by Louisiana guardsmen.

At the City Hall representatives of the Governor of Louisiana and other State officials welcomed the visitors. Each member of the mission made a brief address. A telegram also was read from Prince Udine, head of the mission, who is ill in Washington, expressing his regret at being unable to be with the party and sending his greetings to his fellow countrymen and the citizens of New Orleans.

When the Italian Mission comes to New York City next week, it will visit the Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island. The invitation to visit the memorial was extended by the Order of Sons of Italy through Mayor Mitchel and it has been accepted. The trip will be made to Staten Island by steamer on Friday, June 22, the second day of the mission's stay in New York.

Mayor Mitchel has issued an invitation to all Italian societies and organizations and to Italian-American citizens and residents generally to attend the function. A special schedule of ferryboats will be put in effect, beginning at 1 o'clock. George W. Burleigh is Chairman of the committee which will work out the details of the visit.

All arrangements have been completed for the reception of the mission by the Italian marching societies of the city to be held in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York on Saturday, June 23. George McAneny is Chairman of the sub-committee on the Stadium reception. All Italian marching societies have been invited to be present with their flags, but not in uniform.

Arrangements are being made to invite to New York City the special commission sent to the United States by the Provisional Government of Russia, and which is headed by Professor Bakhmetieff. A committee to extend an invitation to the visiting Russians has been formed by representatives of the different Russian organizations here. The committee is giving its attention to the kind of Russian flag to be used at the reception. It was said yesterday that the committee has official information that the old Russian flag used before the war has been temporarily retained by the Provisional Government.

CAR FARES NOT AFFECTED.

Hughes Opinion Refers Only to Gas and Electric Companies.

William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday that the opinion prepared by Charles E. Hughes as referee in the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company rate case, that the commission had no right to increase the statutory rates to be charged by corporations, would greatly aid the commission in interpreting the statutes. He said that the opinion did not refer to surface railroad fares, but only to gas and electric concerns. It was understood that the opinion referred to all corporations over which the commission has jurisdiction, and this understanding continued yesterday.

The railroad companies which are seeking authority to charge 2 cents for transfers have been asked by Mr. Ransom to file briefs on the authority of the commission to authorize an increase of fare, but not one of them has yet submitted anything on the subject. Section 181 of the railroad law provides that "no corporation constructing and operating a railroad shall charge any passenger more than 5 cents for one continuous ride from any point on its road" or on any branch within the limits of any incorporated city or village.

The Second Avenue Railroad Company and the New York & North Shore Traction Company have not asked for permission to charge for transfers, but only to charge a higher rate of fare. When the Queens County Railway Company made its application it contained no specific request. It was said that these instances indicate that the companies are in serious doubt as to the jurisdiction of the commission in granting permission to charge a higher rate either through transfers or by direct increase to 7 cents for each fare.

REAFFIRMS NEUTRALITY.

But Sweden's Foreign Minister Foresees New Privations.

STOCKHOLM, June 14, (via London.)—Foreign Minister Lindman made a statement to Parliament today in which he declared that the Swedish Government intended to continue to observe unequivocal loyal neutrality.

"The war will not end soon," said the Foreign Minister, "and we must be prepared for greater sufferings than we have previously borne, all the more as the Swedish harvest this year will unquestionably be a poor one."

Minister Lindman expressed confidence that the people would not fail to accept the sacrifices and privations necessary.

"It is to our policy of neutrality," he added, "that we owe, among other advantages, the possibility of procuring from the different groups of powers at least the essential commodities of which we have need."

The Minister thought it was not impossible that Sweden would find herself exposed to new restrictions and new difficulties, but said that she was firmly resolved that her population should escape the sufferings which would result from participation in the war.

ADMITS STATE LIQUOR MOVE.

Bonar Law Says Britain Is Considering Purchase of Trade.

LONDON, June 14.—Recent reports that the Government was considering the desirability of purchasing the liquor trade were confirmed in the House of Commons today by Chancellor Bonar Law. He gave assurance that the House would be consulted before the completion of such action. Commissioners have been appointed by the Cabinet to consider the question.

The Chancellor also announced that it had been found impracticable to confer with the allied powers to arrange for the international prohibition of gambling in futures and options.

DEFENDS MAIL DELIVERIES.

Postmaster Patten Denies Board of Trade's Charges.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten denied yesterday that there was any ground for the charges of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation that mail deliveries were too infrequent in this city; that special delivery letters were badly handled, and that the service was in other respects inadequate. He said:

"These charges evidently have been made without the slightest inquiry. I would be pleased to show how entirely false they are."

TRIBUTES TO ALLIES ON OUR FLAG DAY

Colors of England and France Displayed Along with the Red, White, and Blue.

PATRIOTS DEFY THE RAIN

All Scheduled Events Take Place, Although Some Are Held Indoors—Children in Pageant.

More flags than ever waved in the city before at one time fluttered and flapped yesterday. It was Flag Day, and to the thousands of flags that had been flying ever since the entry of the United States into the war were added numerous others because of the occasion. And the display of the flags of England, France, Italy and the other allies, as well as the many patriotic addresses delivered upon the subject of the war, made the day really an international Flag Day, the first to be celebrated in this country.

The downpour of rain in the afternoon did its Prussian best to mar the celebration of the day, but, like the arrival of the Germans in Paris, it did not come when predicted, and by the time it did arrive, as the Germans didn't, many of the open-air parades, rallies and flag raisings planned had taken place. The ceremonies arranged for the afternoon were held indoors instead of out, enthusiasm losing nothing by the transfers.

On the whole, it was a patriotic, enthusiastic Flag Day. School children all over the city, in their school buildings, in parks and playgrounds, took part in the exercises. The greatest single gathering was in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, where 30,000 children from twenty schools, under the leadership of Miss Grace Strachan, the District Superintendent, marched through Bushwick Avenue and adjacent streets. The children were dressed as Paul Reveres, Liberty Boys and Girls, Red Cross nurses, farmers, and cooks, and presented a brilliant pageant as they wound along.

Patriotic Organizations Active.

Other children attended exercises in Mount Morris Park, at which also were members of the G. A. R., the Women's Relief Corps, and various organizations. Mrs. Laura B. Frisk, who arranged the exercises, delivered an address on loyalty. The West 130th Street Neighborhood Association held a celebration in West 130th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, where Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Public Service Commissioner Irwin were present. Boy Scouts and pupils from various schools. There were similar exercises in Thomas Jefferson and West 146th Street Parks.

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York had planned ambitiously, intending to march up Broad Street in the afternoon from Fraunces's Tavern, at Broad and Pearl Streets, their headquarters, to the Sub-Treasury, where there were to be speeches and music. But at 3 o'clock, when the march was to begin, Broad Street was a river that was rising every minute, so the ceremonies were held in the Tavern. Colonel Robert Olyphant, President of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, presided. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Chaplain of the society, spoke the invocation, and Frederic R. Coudert delivered the address of the day.

Mr. Coudert first told of his recent trip through the Middle West as a speaker for the National Security League, and said that he had found a splendid spirit everywhere. The only question the people asked, he said, was, "What's the right thing to do?" When the international situation was explained to them, he continued, they were clamorous for America's defense of the right.

Verdun, Greatest of Conflicts.

The speaker told how "the men-machines who dominate Wilhelmstrasse" had misread American history and misjudged Americans, thinking them only "sordid lovers of money," and incapable of going to war for a principle.

Reviewing, somewhat, European history, Mr. Coudert said:

"For the third time in history it fell to the lot of France to stem the barbarian tide. Once before upon the Marne, Aetius, with a Gallic army, stopped the Hun under Attila. Three hundred years later Charles Martel at Tours saved Europe from becoming Saracen, just as in September, 1914, more than eleven centuries later, General Joffre, with the citizen soldiery of France upon that same Marne, saved Europe from the heel of the Prussianized Teuton, the reign of brute force and the religion of the Moloch State. These were among the world's 'check battles.' Yet the flood of barbarism was only checked at the Marne, not broken, and again the flood rose and pressed on to be stopped again at Verdun—the gateway of France—the greatest of human conflicts yet seen.

"In France the traveler passing along the roads to the northeast leading to Lorraine may see at every crossroad a great index finger pointing to the single word Verdun. To many thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men passing over these roads in the five fateful months of critical battle, these six letters spelled mutilation or death, yet the word was an inspiration to heroism in every home of France, and from every corner of the land men followed that great index finger pointing, as it did indeed to the modern Calvary.

"To France," the Watchword.

"Today at every crossroad must we here in America set up a great index hand with the words 'to France!' To France, land of suffering humanity, in whose devastated fields again must be saved the principles for which Americans fought at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at Yorktown, at Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness; to France, where the fate of the world is still pending; to France, which has again checked the Huns of the modern world as it did those of the ancient; to France, the manhood of this nation must be now directed to save the heritage of the American Revolution and the civil war.

"To France the honor of checking, to Britain the burden of containing by land and sea, to America the task of finally overthrowing the common enemy of democratic institutions and ordered liberty, the foe whose morality knows no ruth, whose philosophy admits no check upon the 'will to power.'"

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York held a Flag Day celebration in Van Cortlandt Park at which they presented to the city the gateway and steps leading to the park garden. It was planned to have the exercises out-of-doors, but the rain was as bad in the Bronx as downtown, so the people gathered in the Museum. Thomas W. Whitney, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, received for the city the gateway and steps.

In hundreds of places throughout the city there were gatherings yesterday afternoon and last night. Every Elks lodge in the city and on Long Island had patriotic rallies, as did many other clubs and lodges. Neighborhood and settlement societies were also conspicuous in the evening's activities.

Says Germany Seeks Despotism.

"It is better for the United States to fight Germany now alongside of the Entente Allies than to fight her single-handed later on when she may have conquered England and France." This was the warning given to 250 members of the Rotary Club by Mgr. John F. Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine and now President of Dunwoodie Seminary, at the monthly luncheon of the club, held yesterday at

MRS. SHEVLIN WED TO M. H. RUSSELL

Widow of Noted Yale Football Player Marries New York Broker at the Ritz-Carlton.

MGR. LAVELLE OFFICIATES

Bride's Two Children Attend Ceremony—Honeymoon to be Spent at White Sulphur Springs.

The wedding of Marshall Hackney Russell, formerly of Winchester, Va., and Mrs. Elizabeth Sherley Shevlin, formerly of Louisville, Ky., widow of Thomas Shevlin of Minneapolis, a noted football player and coach at Yale, took place at noon yesterday in the bride's apartment at the Ritz-Carlton. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father J. J. Byrne.

The bride, in a silver-gray costume topped by a hat to match and wearing mauve orchids, had no attendants. A breakfast for sixteen guests followed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent at the White Sulphur Springs, and the rest of the Summer at Southampton, where the bride has a cottage. Mr. Russell is a broker, and is a brother of Dr. James Russell of Roosevelt Hospital and of Mrs. Gardner W. Brown. The bride's two children came from Long Island to attend the wedding.

Mrs. Russell's first husband left a large fortune that was estimated to pay her an income of $6,000 per annum, and in addition there was money from other holdings. Of the more than $1,500,000 life insurance left, only $25,000 was payable to the widow, $1,500,000 going to the two companies of which he was the head. He held a phenomenal record as a baseball player and coach. During his career at Yale, its players defeated Princeton three times and Harvard four.

BRIDE OF HERMAN W. KURZ.

Miss Emilie Diestel Is Wedded in Her Mother's Home.

The wedding of Herman Walther Kurz and Miss Emilie Diestel, a daughter of Mrs. William Diestel, was celebrated at 8:30 last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 114 West Seventy-third Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church.

The bride, who wore a gown of rose point lace, with a satin court train, and tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley, was attended only by her sister, Miss Irma Diestel, as maid of honor. She wore a frock of orchid color, combined with silver brocade and trimmed with silver lace, and carried Sweetheart roses. The bride's uncle, William Leding, gave her in marriage.

Mr. Kurz's best man was Dr. Arthur Lavin, the fiancé of Miss Irma Diestel. There were more than 100 guests at the reception.

MISS RUTH BARBOUR WEDS.

The Bride of Harold A. Lamb of 7th Regiment in All Angels' Church.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Lemont Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Transiel of 440 West End Avenue, to Harold Albert Lamb of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at All Angels' Church. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and a tulle veil edged with lace, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Marion Forest Barbour, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and only attendant. She was attired in a gown of pink tulle and satin and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses and orchids.

Lindsay H. Welling acted as best man, and the ushers were Frank D. Shaw 2d, Harold G. Henderson, Jr., Stewart W. Bowers, Francis T. Henderson, Francis M. Simonds, and Donald Karl Lamb.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and no extensive wedding trip will be taken, as expects soon to be called into service.

TWO BRIDES AT ST. REGIS.

Miss Hirsh Weds I. S. Ottenberg; Miss Streng, Milton S. Frank.

Two weddings were celebrated yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis.

At noon Miss Madeline Hirsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hirsh of 23 West Eighty-seventh Street, was married to Irvin S. Ottenberg. Miss Viola Gutwillig was the maid of honor, and Reuben Ottenberg was best man. A reception and breakfast followed the ceremony.

Miss Ella Streng, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Streng of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milton S. Frank, were married at 6:30 o'clock. The bride was attended by the Misses Marian Frank and Ruth Gerstley. Louis Frank acted as best man for his brother. After a reception and dinner for a hundred guests, the couple left for the White Sulphur Springs on their honeymoon.

C. F. Choate, 3d, Weds Miss Bishop.

Miss Nathalie Holmes Bishop, daughter of James Cunningham Bishop of Torresdale, Penn., formerly of this city, and Charles F. Choate, 3d, were married at noon yesterday in the Episcopal Church at Mount Kisco, N. Y. The wedding was quiet owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's uncle, Joseph H. Choate. Miss Augusta Bishop was her sister's only attendant. A reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Moses Taylor.

Commissioner Fetherston Marries.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Curtis Kelly announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Kelly, to John Turney Fetherston, Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York. The ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Baltimore, Md.

Barr-Primrose Wedding.

Miss Jessica B. Primrose, daughter of Mrs. Anna Primrose of Brooklyn, and Harry K. Barr, a member of the New York Produce and Maritime Exchanges, were married yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn. A bridal breakfast followed at the Hotel Biltmore.

LAST DAY FOR INCOME TAXES

Penalties Will Be Exacted from Those Failing to Settle.

Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city completed arrangements yesterday for handling the rush to pay individual and corporation income taxes due today, the last on which payments may be made without penalties, except in cases exempted by law. Collector William H. Edwards of the Second, or downtown, District said a misapprehension had been caused through the publication of a statement given out at his office on Wednesday to the effect that ten days' grace would be given to taxpayers.

As a matter of fact, the statement was intended to apply to the 5,000 income taxpayers who had complained that they had not received their assessment notices. An investigation disclosed that many had sent their returns to wrong districts, while the returns of others contained slight discrepancies that caused delay. It was emphasized yesterday in all districts that under the terms of the income tax law all taxpayers who have received their bills must pay before the close of business today. As to these no extensions whatever will be allowed.

Late yesterday afternoon telegrams were received at the local Internal Revenue offices in Greater New York from William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with headquarters in Washington, forbidding Collectors here to make public the amount of income taxes collected in their respective districts today, covering the Government's fiscal year ending on June 30.

Residents of Brooklyn and Queens, including Staten Island and parts of Long Island, pay their income taxes at the office of the First District, located in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, of which Henry P. Keith is collector, while the returns of Manhattan taxpayers are receivable at the office of the Second District in the Custom House, or at 1,150 Broadway, the headquarters of the Third District, of which Mark Eisner is collector.

PUBLISHER HOLTZ FOUND.

A Sufferer from Amnesia, He Is Taken to Yonkers Hospital.

Max Holtz, the publisher of this city who has been missing since June 8 from his apartment at the Hotel Biltmore, is in St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers suffering from amnesia, which, according to Dr. Michael Colucci, was induced by a nervous breakdown. Hatless and coatless, Mr. Holtz was found beside Tuckahoe Road near Central Avenue yesterday afternoon by a policeman. He was unable to answer questions. At the police station a card revealed his identity.

Captain Brady at once recognized him from the description on a circular sent out by the New York Police Department. According to the circular, the publisher left a note at the office making note of the fact that he was suffering from a nervous disorder and stating his intention to destroy himself. Finding a broken bottle in his clothing containing tablets, the Captain had him sent to the hospital. Dr. Colucci said they were sleeping tablets.

Louis M. Rosner of 15 Broad Street, attorney for Mr. Holtz and his family, said last night that Mr. Holtz would probably remain at St. Joseph's Hospital for two or three days and then return to his home in the Biltmore.

C. D. WETMORE TO MARRY.

New York Architect to Wed Mrs. Thomas Watriss.

Mrs. Thomson Watriss of Philadelphia and Charles Delevan Wetmore, a prominent architect of this city, will be married on June 20 at the home of the brother and sister-in-law of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Thomson at Rosemont, Penn.

Mrs. Watriss is the daughter of the late Dr. William Thomson. She obtained a divorce last March from Frederick N. Watriss of New York. Two weeks later Mr. Watriss married Mrs. Helen Barney Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles T. Barney, and widow of Colonel Archibald F. Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

Mr. Wetmore is a partner of Whitney Warren in the firm of Warren & Wetmore. His clubs are the Meadow Brook, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, University, Racquet and Tennis, and New York Yacht.

The couple will make their home in New York.

MISS MACKENZIE ENGAGED.

Junior League Member to Wed G. P. McNear, Jr., of Engineers' Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mackenzie of 399 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Graham Mackenzie, to George P. McNear, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. McNear of Petaluma, Cal. The announcement was made at a dinner given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

Miss Mackenzie is a member of the Junior League, and is now engaged in work at the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. McNear was graduated from Cornell, class of '13, and is enrolled for the Engineers Corps which is to be sent to France.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Wessells-Emslie Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colgate Wessells of Cornwall, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred Teete Wessells, to Stuart Lindsay Emslie of New York City, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Emslie of Cornwall. Mr. Emslie is a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and expects soon to be called into service.

Miss Amanda A. McNulty Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gaskell McNulty of the Manhattan Square Hotel announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amanda Antoinette McNulty, to Allan Ronald MacDonell of Toronto, Canada. The marriage is to take place at noon Thursday, June 28, in St. Agnes Chapel.

Miss Baar Weds Otto M. Stanfield.

The wedding of Miss Marion Baar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Baar, and Otto M. Stanfield, a lawyer of this city, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents at Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright officiated.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elinor Baar, and George D. Stanfield acted as best man for his brother. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Stanfield's nephew, Herbert Allan Boas, only the immediate members of the families attended.

WILL DIVIDE PROFIT WITH THE RED CROSS

Twenty-six Stock Exchange Firms Agree to Give Half of Next Week's Commissions.

$9,698,705 ALREADY PLEDGED

Kennecott Copper Co. Votes $565,000 Dividend for the Fund and Col. W. B. Thompson Donates $250,000.

Twenty-six New York Stock Exchange firms, setting the pace for other cities of the nation, agreed yesterday to give to the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund the equivalent of 50 per cent. of their net commissions next week—Red Cross War Fund Week. Announcement was also made that more corporations had declared Red Cross dividends and that Colonel William B. Thompson, the copper financier, had made a cash contribution of $250,000.

Following are the Stock Exchange firms which, according to John W. Prentiss, President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, have agreed to support the war fund to the extent of at least half of their next week's commissions: J. P. Morgan & Co., Post & Flagg, Dominick & Dominick, F. B. Keech & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, De Coppet & Doremus, Clark, Dodge & Co., Herrick, Berg & Co., W. W. Lanahan & Co., E. F. Hutton & Co., Harris, Winthrop & Co., Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., White, Weld & Co., Clark, Childs & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., Shearson, Hammill & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Millet, Rose & Hagen, Boissevain & Co., McClave & Co., Babcock, Rushton & Co., and Swartwouh & Appenzeller.

Following are the total of contributions and special Red Cross dividends announced thus far:

YESTERDAY.

William B. Thompson	$250,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co., dividend	565,000.00
Gulf States Steel Co., dividend	76,000.00
The Torrington Co., dividend	55,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co., dividend	48,617.00

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

U. S. Steel Corporation, dividend	$5,083,028.00
Utah Copper Co.	812,245.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	299,918.55
Chino Copper Co.	347,992.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co.	315,435.80
Butte and Superior Mining Co.	116,074.80
Atlantic, Gulf & W. Indies Line	150,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours P. Co.	400,000.00
American Brake Shoe Co.	50,000.00
Cleveland H. Dodge, contribution	1,000,000.00
Charles Hayden	100,000.00
Two "Liberty bond donations"	50,000.00
Total	$9,698,705.00

Will Raise Total to $12,698,705.

In addition it was reported yesterday that three well-known financiers already had decided to make individual contributions of $1,000,000 each, thereby raising the total of dividends and contributions, announced and actually in sight, to $12,698,705—and the actual Red Cross War Fund campaign will not start until next Monday.

The Central Trust Company of New York, it was announced yesterday, had been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund, of which William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, is the Treasurer. The trust company has agreed to handle the funds without charge.

The announcement, telling of the action of the twenty-six firms that have agreed to contribute half of their next week's commissions and of the nationwide campaign to be conducted by brokers and Stock Exchange firms, and asking for support of the movement, was made by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms to its members yesterday, signed by John W. Prentiss, President.

After quoting resolutions passed by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday, calling for donations, the announcement concludes:

"As President of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms I wish that you would lay this plan before your local exchange or association of brokers, and I sincerely hope that you personally will actively co-operate by getting the brokers in your city to do the same thing which the brokers in New York are doing."

The special Red Cross dividend of the Kennecott Copper Corporation was on a basis of 20 cents a share, payable July 25 to holders of record July 14. The others were based on 50 per cent. of the common stock. In declaring the dividend the Kennecott company prepared forms to be sent to stockholders to be filled out by them, if they so desire, authorizing the company to pay their dividends to the Red Cross.

Davison Issues Statement.

Although it is not believed that the stockholder in any corporation will consider that he is under any compulsion to assign his special dividend, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., General Chairman of the War Council, made the following announcement to stockholders yesterday:

"The Red Cross War Council appointed by President Wilson is informed that a number of corporations are now favorably considering the advisability of declaring an extra dividend, to be called a Red Cross dividend, and that if such dividend is declared, shareholders are to be requested to consent that the corporation turn over their respective shares in the said dividend to the Red Cross War Fund.

"I am directed to say to you that such proposed action is considered by the War Council as of the utmost importance, and to express the gratification of the council that it is being considered.

"While nothing is more important to the work of the Red Cross than the financial support which might come to it through such means, nothing could be more unfortunate than that the Red Cross should receive from any direction moneys that are grudgingly given, or worse still, given under any suggestion of coercion. We feel that we should emphasize this, as we fear that very ill effects might attend even a successful financial campaign were it not made clear that all stockholders who are to receive a special dividend should thoroughly understand this proposition of the Red Cross with regard to contributions of this nature.

"It is the desire of the Red Cross that corporations assenting to the plan should inclose to their stockholders a copy of this letter."

The contribution made yesterday by Colonel Thompson is the largest, next to that of Mr. Dodge, thus far announced. He is Captain of one of the thirty Red Cross teams which will begin the campaign next week, and he accompanied his gift with the following statement:

"Never in history has there been a job so big as that which now faces the Red Cross. I feel a great obligation to give and believe it is the duty of everyone to give all he can and do all he can for the Red Cross. Mr. Davison is doing the greatest work in the world. He needs the support of every one. No job before the American people comes up to this.

"If a million American soldiers go to spend their life's blood at the front, we who are left behind must spend our money in order that the best of care may be taken of them. The American Red Cross is the organization which is charged with the task of caring for these men."

Colonel Thompson emphasizes the necessity of co-operating with Russia. He has made several notable contributions to war charity. When Mr. Hoover came here to make an appeal for Belgium he personally contributed $100,000 and was instrumental in raising several hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Belgium. He organized the Hoover fund of the Rocky Mountain Club for Belgian relief.

A committee of prominent women formed by Henry P. Davison and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is arranging a dinner for the benefit of the American Red Cross which will be held on Thursday evening, June 21 in the Japanese Garden of the Ritz-Carlton. Invitations to speak have been extended to Lord Northcliffe, Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Major Gen. Bell, and Andre Tardieu. The tickets are $5 each, and may be obtained from the Chairman, Mrs. Philip Lydig at her home, 14 Washington Square North or at the Ritz-Carlton.

27 GRADUATED AS DOCTORS.

Col. T. H. Goodwin of British Commission Speaks at Cornell Medical.

Twenty-seven men and women were graduated yesterday afternoon at the nineteenth annual commencement of the Cornell University Medical College, at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Colonel T. H. Goodwin, a member of the British Commission and of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who made the address of the afternoon, urged the graduates to enter the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He said he could assure them that American medical units would not be assigned anywhere except in France. He also denied the reports of the excessive losses in the British Medical Corps. The reported casualties, he said, were often larger than the entire medical force of the British armies.

The degree of M. D. was conferred by President Schurman on the following: Hilda Wood Allen, Solomon Berger, Albert Francis Coutant, Archibald Leigh Dean, Jr., Albert Barnett Ferguson, Edward Paul Flood, Joseph Halm Globus, Louis Greiner, Connie Myers Guion, Henry Haywood, Jr., David Rathburn Higbee, Edward Hollander, Thomas Joseph Kirwin, Abraham Kardiner, Warren Post Kortright, Gilbert Hanve Mankin, Merle Marion Mosier, Linn Van der Hayden Reed, Ralph David Reid, Daniel Schulthed, Sidney Fisher Scudder, Herman Sharlit, John Lazear Sly, Ramsay Spillman, Lawrence Emerson Sprout, James Dowling Trask, and Kaufman Wallach.

INQUIRE INTO OPERA SCHEME

District Attorney Gets Complaint About Methods of Promoters.

The controversy over who misinformed the College of the City of New York that the Metropolitan Opera Company was backing the performances of "Aida" which were scheduled for tonight and June 25 in the college Stadium, took a grave turn yesterday when the District Attorney's office came into the matter. Louis M. Goldstein of 51 East Forty-second Street, who said he had been retained to look after publicity for the performances, visited Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Levenson and asked that the methods of the backers be investigated.

Acting under the impression that the Metropolitan Opera Company, the American Defense Society, and other organizations desired to give opera in the Stadium to raise funds for patriotic purposes, the authorities at City College entered into a tentative agreement with "The Metropolitan Open-Air Opera Company," headed, it was said, by Max Gray. Then the Metropolitan Company issued a denial that it had any concern in the operas, followed closely by a City College statement that no opera would be given in the Stadium—at least, not on the announced dates.

Goldstein's contention to the District Attorney was that he had been told that the Metropolitan was promoting the operas and that he had been led to undertake his work by other allegedly misrepresentations. Dr. Gray termed the assertions of Mr. Goldstein an attempt to wreck his plans.

HOTEL ASTOR LOSES.

Mrs. Hurd, Questioned for Kissing Husband, Gets $2,500 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—Mrs. Sadie Disbrow Hurd, wife of Robert C. Hurd, a real estate dealer at Fawling, received a verdict of $2,500 in the Supreme Court here tonight in her suit for $20,000 damages against the Astor Hotel Company of New York. The action was tried before Justice Platt and a jury, and was brought as the result of treatment Mrs. Hurd received from the hotel management after embracing her husband at the door of her room on the evening of Aug. 17 last.

BISHOP McFAUL SINKING

Southern New Jersey Prelate Has Been Ill for a Year.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—The Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of the Diocese of Trenton, is critically ill at the episcopal residence on North Warren Street. He was reported to be sinking rapidly. Bishop McFaul has been in ill health for a year past, but it was not until recently that he became seriously ill.

The Bishop's only public appearance in a long time was at the patriotic demonstration several months ago on the occasion of the visit of former Ambassador Gerard to this city.

The fortieth anniversary of the Bishop's ordination to the priesthood occurred about two weeks ago, but his health would not permit his participation in the exercises.

Notable achievements in Bishop McFaul's career have been the reunion of the two opposing factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the formation of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which extends throughout the United States.

Kellar, the Magician, Operated On.

Harry Kellar, the magician, was doing well at the Post-Graduate Hospital last night after an operation by Dr. Fuller for blood poisoning of the hand, resulting from infection from an insect bite. Mr. Kellar, who is in his sixty-eighth year, came to New York for the magicians' dinner two weeks ago from Los Angeles, where he has lived since retiring from the stage. It was said at the hospital that he would be out again in a few days.

120 Receive Law Degrees.

Commencement exercises of the New York Law School were held last evening in Aeolian Hall and 120 graduates received their degrees. The address to the graduates was made by Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Supreme Court. Dean George Chase of the Law School conferred the degrees.

PUBLISHERS TAKE UP NEW PAPER PLAN

Special Meeting Will Be Called to Discuss Trade Board's Proposal.

UNITED ACTION SOUGHT

Association's Committee, According to Indications Here, Is Likely to Report Favorably.

A special meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will be held in Washington probably within ten days to consider the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission calling for Federal control of the manufacture and distribution of newsprint paper, as well as to consider the problems affecting second-class mail matter. Hopewell Rogers of Chicago, President of the association, is expected to send out a call for the meeting within the next two days. The purpose of the meeting will be to have all the publishers of the country present a united front on war problems.

Emil M. Scholz, publisher of The New York Evening Post, a member of the Publishers' Association Committee on Paper, said yesterday that a majority of the newspapers of the country would support the plan of the Federal Trade Commission for the Federal manufacture and distribution of newsprint paper during the war. Mr. Scholz was in communication yesterday with F. P. Glass of Birmingham, Chairman of the Paper Committee, and an early meeting of the members will be arranged in time to prepare a report for the emergency convention. It was said yesterday that there was every indication that the report would be favorable to the Trade Commission program, which provided, in effect, that all the mills should be pooled, operated on Government account, and a fair price fixed for the product, which would be distributed by the Government.

Mr. Scholz also explained the other matters that would be considered at the meeting of the publishers. He referred to the opposition to the proposed plan for the increase of postal rates on second-class matter and said that the great number of suggestions reaching the Government from individual publishers made it wise that the publishers should unite on some recommendation to the Government. Regarding the proposal to tax newspaper and periodical advertisement receipts, Mr. Scholz said that, while a great number of publishers were against this move by the Government, some had stated that they favored it as preferable to war taxes in the form of additional postal rates.

L. B. Palmer, New York manager for the Publishers' Association, and an ex-officio member of the Paper Committee, said yesterday that he would not express an opinion on the Trade Commission recommendation until after the committee or the association had acted.

Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, said that he did not wish to comment at length upon the plan of the Federal Trade Commission until he had read it in full, but he indicated that he didn't think much of it as outlined in the commission's letter to Congress asking for power to put its recommendations into effect. He didn't see how the plan fitted in as a war measure.

"The adoption of such a plan," he said, "would mean simply that no more capital would be put into the business. If the Government wants to ruin the newsprint manufacturing business, it is on a fair way to do it. That's all I have to say about the Federal Trade Commission's proposals now."

Chief Justice Albert R. Savage.

AUBURN, Me., June 14.—Chief Justice Albert R. Savage of the Supreme Judicial Court died at his home here today. He was in his seventy-first year, a member of the Supreme Court for twenty years, and Chief Justice since 1913. Justice Savage was a native of Hyegate, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1881.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN FRANCIS CALDERWOOD, 59 years old, former Vice President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of New York, died yesterday in Minneapolis. Failing health caused his retirement from business three years ago, and since then he had resided at Long Lake, Minn.

JOHN I. DEMAREST, for twenty-seven years Postmaster of Bergenfields, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 67 years old.

HENRY A. BOWER, merchant of Defiance, Ohio, died yesterday at Graniwood, N. J., in his ninety-first year.

EZRA BROKAW, a member of the Haydn Orchestra of Orange, N. J., died there yesterday at the Homeopathic Hospital in his thirty-ninth year.

JAMES KILDAY, a member of the Second Company, Provisional Aviation Squadron, at San Antonio, Texas, died from pneumonia on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY DARR PUGH, widow of Achilles Pugh, head of the Pugh Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, died yesterday at her home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM H. HURLEY, Jr., for the last twenty years a member of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, died yesterday at his home, Asbury Park, in his sixty-fourth year.

HENRY PFEIFFER, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, died in the Brooklyn Hospital after an operation. He was 36 years old and lived at 96 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LISSETTA R. KLEIN, wife of Jacob Klein, proprietor of the Jamaica (L. I.) Junction Hotel, died on Tuesday in St. Mary's Hospital. She was formerly a resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH WALLACE WOODHULL, 70 years old, widow of Captain George R. Woodhull, died at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I., on Tuesday.

Mrs. HARRIET FRANCES LEARIE, for twenty years postmistress at Remsenburg, L. I., and widow of John Learie, a civil war veteran, died on Wednesday, in her seventieth year.

CHARLES KOEHLER, 47 years old, a hotel proprietor at Hicksville, L. I., died at the home of his father-in-law, 1,861 Stanhope Street, Ridgewood, while on a visit.

MARY THERESE READ, for fifteen years chief librarian of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 304 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain DANIEL MERRITT, 87 years old, a retired sea captain, died at his home in Bayville, L. I., leaving a son and a daughter.

CHARLES LESTER DUFFY, a teacher in Public School 164, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 975 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

ALEXANDER CARLYLE CAMPBELL, Vice President and Treasurer of the Alexander Campbell Milk Company in Brooklyn, which was founded in 1862 by his father, the late Alexander Campbell, died on Wednesday at his home, 363 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Campbell was born in that borough thirty-seven years ago. He was a member of the Brooklyn Civic Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the Central Congregational Church.

BENJAMIN H. DEETCH, 75 years old, for many years in the postal service of Montclair, N. J., died there yesterday.

SAMUEL GILKINSON, for thirty years a trunk manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died yesterday in Belleville, N. J., in his ninety-second year.

DAVIS COHN, a retired clothier, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,944 Madison Avenue, in his eighty-eighth year.

JAMES B. SHANNON, real estate dealer of Norwich, Conn., died there on Tuesday.

Mrs. JOHN V. KLEMANN, wife of Commander Klemann, U. S. N., died at her home in Boston, Mass., on Wednesday.

Lieutenant HERBERT W. HARRISON, son of Mrs. Douglas Eskell of Great Neck, L. I., died on June 9 at the Eighth General Hospital in France of wounds received in a British offensive. He was in his twenty-fourth year and was an officer of the First Lincolnshire Regiment.

INSTRUCTION.

REGENTS and college preparation for all professions and colleges. Finest laboratory equipment; excellent Faculty; high school course in 2 years. Send for particulars. THE CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St. College Entrance Examination Board will hold examinations at THE CHIEF SCHOOL June 18. New term begins June 25th.

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT. Three newly tiled daylight pools. If you fell overboard would you drown? Send for Booklet T. DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS 19 W. 44 St. 308 W. 59 St.

TUTOR desires to prepare young men for college entrance exams in Latin and Greek; reference. P 75 Times.

TRANSLATIONS, lessons, French, Spanish. Vazquez, 1,400 Broadway.

DWYER LEFT A MILLION.

Entire Estate of Turfman Goes to Relatives and Friends.

The will of Philip J. Dwyer, turfman, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday afternoon soon after Philip J. Britt, the decedent's attorney and one of the executors named in the will, had taken it from a safe deposit box in the People's Trust Company under an order of Surrogate Fowler, authorizing him to open the box. The will makes no public bequests, but gives the estate, estimated at $1,000,000, to relatives and friends.

The chief legatees are the children of Mr. Dwyer's deceased brother and business partner, Michael Dwyer. They are Camille Dwyer and Mrs. Lulu Dwyer Norton, and Charles F. Dwyer, who receive a trust fund of $150,000 and also divide the residuary estate. Mrs. Miriam McGarry Collins, also a niece, gets the income of a trust fund of $100,000 until she is thirty, when she receives the principal. Two cousins, Thomas Donohue and Bernard Donohue, receive $10,000 and $5,000, respectively.

Mr. Dwyer, who made his will in 1908, gave legacies of $2,000 each in memory of his wife to her friends, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Homan, Mrs. Charles Gage, and Misses Louise Downs and Emma Baldwin. Patrick Gallagher, described in the will as "Brock the coachman," who drove Mr. Dwyer about the city in his cab for many years, got $1,000.

RUTH LAW NEAR DEATH.

Airplane Takes Fire at 2,000 Feet—Escapes with Slight Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Ruth Law had a narrow escape from death early this evening wher her gasoline tank exploded and enveloped her airplane in flames, 2,000 feet in the air above Lexington, Ill., while en route from St. Louis to Chicago. She saved her life only by consummate coolness and quickness of wit.

Without a moment's hesitation she pointed the nose of her machine straight down and descended with such velocity that the wind blew out the blaze. When a few hundred feet from the ground she straightened the machine out and made a safe landing on the outskirts of Lexington. She was uninjured, save for burns about her face.

She decided to spend the night at Lexington and to continue her voyage to Chicago in the morning, if repairs to her biplane were completed in time.

The accident was witnessed by large crowds assembled at Lexington. Scores of automobiles raced to the spot where she landed with offers of assistance.

Earlier in the afternoon Miss Law had performed an audacious feat by flying at a very low altitude over the skyscrapers of downtown St. Louis.

Electrical Society Chooses Officers.

The annual meeting of the New York Electrical Society for the election of officers was held yesterday at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The following were chosen for the ensuing year: President—Dr. A. S. McAllister; Vice Presidents—J. P. Carey, Walter Neumuller, and George H. Barbour; Treasurer—Thomas F. Honahan; Secretary—George H. Guy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KUSCHNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kuschner, a son, on June 13, 1917, at New York Medical College.

GOFF.—June 12, Rockaway Beach, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Goff, a son.

Engaged.

BREWSTER—VAN BOSKERCK.—Captain and Mrs. Francis Saltus Van Boskerck, United States Coast Guard, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Van Boskerck, to Mr. Henry Brewster.

PIERCE—KNAPP.—Ethel E. Knapp to William F. Pierce.

SHIPMAN—FORBES.—Gladys C. Forbes to Linn D. Shipman.

Married.

CHOATE—BISHOP.—On June 14, 1917, at St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., by the Rev. William G. Thayer and the Rev. H. Adye Prichard, Nathalie Holmes, daughter of James C. Bishop, to Charles F. Choate, 3d.

KURZ—DIESTEL.—Mrs. William Diestel announces the marriage of her daughter, Emilie, to Mr. Hermann Walther Kurz, which took place at her residence, 114 West 73d St., June 14, 1917.

LAMB—BARBOUR.—On Thursday, June 14, at All Angels' Church, West End Av. at 81st St., New York City, by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ruth Lemont Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Transiel, to Harold A. Lamb.

TIERNEY—TAYLOR.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Taylor, Wednesday, June 13, 1917, Belle Lavinia Taylor to Howard Sherwood Tierney.

Brooklyn.

McNAMARA—FRANCK.—June 10, Loretta C. Franck to John J. McNamara.

SAGONA—LINDSAY.—June 10, Ada N. Lindsay to Charles B. Sagona.

SCHWEERS—SHIELDS.—June 11, Edna M. Shields to Ambrose J. Schweers.

SHROSBEE—BOLLMAN.—June 10, Mae Bollman to William R. Shrosbee.

WERTHEIMER—KIRSCHENBAUM.—June 10, Anna Kirschenbaum to Richard Wertheimer.

Long Island.

YOUNG—FARRELL.—June 12, Corona, Christina Farrell to John J. Young.

Died.

AYRES.—On Wednesday, June 13, Mary Adams Clark, daughter of the late William and Fanny Silver Clark and beloved wife of George L. Ayres. Funeral services at her home, 16 Yale Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., Friday, June 15, 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BOEHACK.—On Tuesday, June 12, Helen Anna, (nee Schlobohm), beloved wife of Herman W. Boehack. Funeral from her late residence, 305 West 150th St., New York City, on Friday, June 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOSS.—On June 12, Alice M., wife of Charles F. Boss, at her residence, Lawrence, L. I. Funeral service on Friday, June 15, at Faith Presbyterian Church, 359 West 48th St., at 11 A. M.

BUCKELEW.—Frederick L., son of the late Frederick Lemuel and Ellie S. Buckelew, passed away at his home in Jamesburg, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, 1917, at 1 P. M., in the 44th year of his age. Funeral service will be held from his late residence on Friday at 2 P. M. No further notice will be given.

CAMERON.—Robert. FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell's), 1 o'clock, Friday. Manhattan Lodge, 528, F. & A. M., invited.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, June 13, 1917, Alex Carlyle Campbell, son of the late Alexander and Catharine A. Campbell. Funeral services at his home, 363 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, Friday, June 15, at 8 P. M.

DEMPSEY.—At her home, 97 Marble Hill Av., Mary (Mate.) daughter of Jane R. and the late John Dempsey. Funeral private.

GAFNEY.—On June 14, 1917, at his residence, 151 West 82d St., New York City, Bernard E. Gafney, aged 74, beloved brother of the late Mary E. Butler and uncle to Dr. Francis E. Butler and Walter G. Butler. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., Saturday, June 16, at 10 A. M.

GILES.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., June 13, 1917, Julia M., wife of B. F. Giles and mother of H. Marion Burr, in her 58th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 46 Church St., on Friday at 2:30 P. M.

GOELL.—Hinda, beloved mother of Jacob and Charles, in her 85th year. Funeral today, 1 P. M., from the residence of her son, Jacob Goell, 1,540 Union St., Brooklyn. Interment family plot, Acacia Cemetery, Bayside, Brooklyn.

GUINET.—Joseph, of the firm of Antoine Guinet & Cie., Lyon, France, suddenly, on June 13, in his 70th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St., near 6th Av., on Friday, 9 A. M.

HAMJE.—On June 13, 1917, Eleanor Evande George, widow of Herman C. Hamje. Funeral services will be held Saturday, June 16, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, 400 West 152d St. Relatives and friends invited.

HARDHAM.—On June 12, 1917, Lawrence J. Hardham, aged 81. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 Elwood Av

A. K. MACOMBER'S CHESTNUT COLT TRACKSEND WINS KEENE MEMORIAL

TRACKSEND SHOWS WAY TO THE WIRE

Macomber's Fine Young Racer Heads Fleet Field of Colts in Keene Memorial.

LUCULLITE LENGTHS BEHIND

Belmont Two-Year-Old, Winner of Juvenile and Odds-on Favorite, Finishes a Poor Second.

When Tracksend splashed his way to victory yesterday in the Keene Memorial Stakes at Belmont Park the racegoers were ready to welcome a new two-year-old champion in the son of Uncle Planutes which carried the colors of A. K. Macomber in such impressive manner. For the time being August Belmont's Lucullite, which had flashed into ascendency by winning the Colorado Stakes at Jamaica and the Juvenile at Belmont, was partially eclipsed, but not entirely dimmed.

Lucullite was conceding twelve pounds to Tracksend and though the latter won with four lengths to spare from the star of the Belmont Stable it is possible that the unusual conditions may have affected Lucullite adversely. Until beaten at even weights Lucullite is still entitled to retain his laurels and it may be late in the season before the two-year-old crown is awarded to any one of the brilliant youngsters now racing.

With the exception of Harry Payne Whitney, all the prominent owners of two-year-olds in the East were represented in the Keene Memorial. August Belmont and A. K. Macomber each sending two to the post. Nearly all the contenders had obtained winning brackets and a great race was looked forward to until the unwelcome thunderstorm flooded the track and the heavy clouds shrouded the park with gloom, through which it was difficult to observe the racers in their speedy flight through the five and a half furlong stretch.

That the distance was covered in fast time was entirely probable by the way in which Lucullite was left behind by the whirlwind from the Macomber stable. There is no official record of the performance of Tracksend from a time standpoint, however, because it was so dark that Timer Allen was unable to see the flag drop at the start and no figures were credited to the winner.

Lucullite Is Favorite.

Following the victory of Boots in the Suburban Handicap last Saturday, the success of Tracksend is proof that the Macomber stable, the largest in point of class and numbers in the country, has at last struck its stride and will be hard to beat in the big turf events of the future. The sympathies of the public naturally were with Lucullite, which had proved his quality in two stake events and which was conceding from twelve to fifteen pounds to all the other starters. But, if the favorite had to suffer defeat, there was no horse which the crowd would rather see win than one of those owned by the Californian, who has continued racing on a large scale in spite of disappointments that would have crushed a less sturdy sportsman.

The track had been fast for the early races, but the clouds broke before the horses went to the post for the third race, and when the eight smart young thoroughbreds responded to the bugle call for the Keene Memorial the storm was nearing its height. It was so dark that the lightning flashes were welcome to read the names of the riders on the jockey board. The roar of thunder drowned the comments of the crowd as Lucullite stepped proudly in the van of the parade.

Drastic added at the last minute as a stable companion to Lucullite, had a place in the rear. The Macomber pair followed Bughouse, the queerly named candidate of Clifford A. Cochran. It was noticed that War Machine wore the regular Macomber colors and that Tracksend was distinguished by a red cap instead of the usual white one. This was taken as an indication that War Machine was considered the better of the pair, both of which, by the way, are sons of Uncle. The Wickliffe Stable's Royal Ensign, an imported colt named Jusqu' au Bout, owned by J. E. Widener, and L. S. Thompson's Debadou were the other starters. The last named was an added starter, so that, with only one withdrawal from the overnight list, there were eight to go to the post.

Only the Macomber pair and Royal Ensign were supported with any idea of defeating the Belmont crack. Even the adherents of these could not make the confidence in the son of Trap Rock, and because of the performance of Lucullite the Belmont entry was a 15 to 20 favorite at the start.

Darkness Shrouds Track.

The clouds hung so low over the track that long before they reached the starting point the horses appeared like ghosts of animals in the distance. As they lined up awaiting the word, they made just one more blur on the horizon, and then in a few moments the misty mass was seen to spring into action. Reports received later stated that Lucullite broke in front, but in a few strides was collared by Tracksend, with War Machine in close attendance.

Meantime the outlines of the horses grew clearer to the thousands in the stand, and as they suddenly rushed into full view when approaching the eighth pole, it appeared that Lucullite was holding his own. Only for a moment were the supporters of the favorite flattered with the prospect of victory. The mud could not dim the red and white stripes of Mr. Macomber, and these showed up more and more distinctly as the chestnut son of Uncle left Lucullite behind at every stride.

Just past the eighth pole Tracksend had a clear lead of a length over Lucullite, which was well clear of the rest of the field. Butwell drew his whip and urged the Belmont champion to the utmost, but there was no chance to overtake the flying leader, which seemed to skim along on the surface of the mud. Loftus took no chances, but never had to resort to the whip as Tracksend swept along swiftly to the goal. Lucullite, though all out at the finish, was five lengths in front of Bughouse, which squeezed in third by half a length from Drastic. War Machine was next, and the others finished in close order.

That the Macomber two-year-olds were in form was shown in the first race when Motor Cop, another son of Uncle, upset an odds on favorite in M. L. Schwartz's Enfilade. Motor Cop galloped home eight lengths in front of T. P. Thorne's Sycamoor, with Harry Payne Whitney's Happy Go Lucky third.

The storm caused many scratches and spoiled the interest in the other races. It was also a bad day for the favorites. J. J. Lillis being the only first choice to win.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $600; purse $700; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:52 1-5.

Motor Cop, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 107 pounds, by Uncle-Xarco, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1

Sycamore, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 106, by Magellan-Statuette, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. (J. McTaggart).....2

Happy-Go-Lucky, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 105, by Hamburg-Wonder, 4 to 1, third. (F. Robinson).....3

Enfilade, Post Mark, Dr. Muck, Arrowwood, Prostitis, the Wife, Currency, and Alarie III. also ran. Drill Master, Drastic, Pasp, and Chief Lally scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Handicap; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; about two miles. Time—4:17 3-5.

Wolferton II., Thomas Hitchcock's blk. g., 4 years, 128 pounds, by Yankee-Ellie Wolf, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (G. Palmer.).....1½½

Marchena, Northwood Stable's ch. g., 4, 135, by Isidor-Amstel, even and 1 to 2. (E. Wolke).....2

Loch Earn, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., aged, 150, by Lochryan-Joyful Bird, 3 to 1, third. (A. Stretch).....3

Siamon Silver and Yodeling fell. The Carmet, Abdon, and Sparks also ran. Sarsenet scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward, selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six and a half furlongs, main course. Time—1:21.

Favour, D. R. Dyer's b. f., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2. (W. Knapp).....1½

Wanda Lucy, J. S. Cownley's b. m., aged, 107, by Peep o' Day-My dem, 3 to 5 and out. (B. Kleeger).....2

Queen of the Sea, Woods Stockton's ch. f., 3, 105, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, 6 to 5, third. (E. Ambrose).....3

Miss Kruter, Mother Macree, Charineuse, Margaret L., Polyanna, Genesis, Raconteuse, and Daybreak also ran. Lady Edwina and Cachet scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Keene Memorial, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $50, starters $50 additional, guaranteed value $5,000; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time not taken.

*Tracksend, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Uncle-Planutes, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2. (J. Loftus).....1

*Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 127, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 1 to 3 and out. (J. Butwell).....2

Bughouse, Clifford A. Cochran's b. c., 115, by Marathon-Fade and Fancies, 3 to 1, third. (L. McAtee).....3½

Drastic, War Machine, Royal Ensign, Debadou, and Jusqu 'au Bout also ran. Sun Briar scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

J. J. Lillis, Marrona Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 113 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, 3 to 5 and out. (B. Klee).....1½½

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 3, 106, by Star Shoot-Frankness, out for place. (J. McTaggart).....2

Spear Lance, D. S. Dryer's b. g., 3, by Spearmint-Snoot, out for third. (A. Collins).....3

Only three starters. Blue Thistle, Libyan Sands, Ed Roche, Queen of the Sea, Wooden Shoes, and Dunga Din scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The Centrepost, Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Chalet, J. S. Wilmerding's b., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Spearmint-Nature, 12 to 5 and out. (E. Keogh).....1

Celandria, Elkwood Park Stable's ch. f., 4, 105, by Celt-Adriana, out for place. (M. Garner).....2

Garbeve, Captain E. E. Cassatt's ch. g., 4, 103, out for third. (E. Campbell).....3

Only three starters. Spur and Whimsy scratched.

Weather, showery; track, muddy.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs straight. Comsora, 114 pounds; Unatilla, 114; Cayden, 114; Fragonard, 112; Wetona, 109; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 108; King of the Scarlets, 106; George Washington, 106; *June Bug, 104; *Miss Filley, 104.

SECOND RACE.—The Blackstump Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs straight. Top o' the Morning, 140 pounds; High Noon, 137; Rowena, 122; Sunflash II., (imp.,) 117; Riverdale, 113; Woodtrap, 113; Jack Scot, 106; Milkman, 106; Harvest King, 105; The Decision, 99; Gutrock, (imp.,) 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Fizer, 112 pounds; Piraeus, 112; Gex, (imp.,) 112; Holister, (imp.,) 107; Minister Tor, (imp.,) 107; Stuart, (imp.,) 102; Bella Deshond, (imp.,) 102; Sea Wave, 102; Viewpoint, (imp.,) 102; Trouble Fete, (imp.,) 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brentwood Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Ed Roche, 119 pounds; Air Man, 112; Seminole King, 114; Old Broom, 114; Merry Ripe, 113; Wooden Shoes, 110; Precise, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *Double Eagle, 117; Ben Ward, 112; Sam McMeekin, 110; Socony, 110; Meadowworth, 108; Tener, 102; John Douglas, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; four and a half furlongs straight. Dohnerella, 114 pounds; Lady Longfellow, 114; Flapper, (imp.,) 114; Tea Party, 114; Beautoque, 114; Monumental II., (imp.,) 114; Play Toy, 114; Bright Angel, (imp.,) 114; Great Hetress, 114; Camba, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GROOM RESTRAINS RED SOX.

Allows Only Three Hits to Champions and Browns Win 3 to 0.

BOSTON, June 14.—St. Louis shut out Boston, 3 to 0, today. Groom allowed Boston only three hits, and only one man was able to reach second. On the other hand, St. Louis hit Leonard's offerings at will, getting ten hits for three runs.

The first score was made in the second inning on Severeid's single, Margans's sacrifice, and Pratt's single. In the sixth Severeid tripled, and, after two were out, Johnson was passed and stole second. Groom's two-bagger to centre field scored Severeid and Johnson. Not one of the St. Louis outfielders had a put out.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, lf	5	0	2	0	0	Hooper, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	4	Barry, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	16	0	Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Jacobson, rf	4	0	0	0	0	Lewis, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Severeid, c	4	2	2	8	0	Shorten, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Marsans, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	7	Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Johnson, ss	3	1	0	5	2	Cady, c	2	0	0	7	3
Groom, p	4	0	1	0	5	Leonard, p	2	0	0	0	0
						Pennock, p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Ruth	1	0	1	0	0
						bHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	10	27	18	Total	30	0	3	27	11

a Batted for Leonard in eighth.
b Batted for Barry in ninth.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Groom. Three-base hit—Severeid. Stolen bases—Sisler, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Leonard, 1; Groom, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 10 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Pennock, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Leonard, 8; Groom, 3. Time—1 hour, 36 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	3	9	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	1

AT PROVIDENCE.
(First Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	5	0
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	1

(Second Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	3 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 2	14	1	
Providence	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	9	4

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2 3 1 1 0 0 1	8	9	5
Montreal	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	7	0

At Richmond—Both games with Baltimore postponed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Providence	29	18	.617
Newark	27	17	.614
Baltimore	27	20	.574
Rochester	27	20	.574
Toronto	26	20	.565
Buffalo	19	30	.388
Montreal	18	27	.375
Richmond	15	34	.306

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

PERRITT PRESENTS ZEROS TO PIRATES

Pol, in Good Form, Shuts Out Pittsburgh, and Giants Thereby Regain Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—Pol Perritt was in excellent form today, and, backed up by great fielding on the part of Art Fletcher, not to omit a magnificent catch by Bennie Kauff, whitewashed the Pirates by a score of 2 to 0. In only one inning was the home team dangerous, the fourth, when the bases were filled with two out. However, Fletcher ran in and scooped up a slow roller from Ward's bat, and his throw beat the runner to first. The victory put the Giants at the top of the ladder again.

In the first three innings only nine men faced Elmer Jacobs, his wide curve being too good for the Giants to do any business with. But in the fourth George Burns decided to take the full count, and received four wide balls, which put him on first base. After repeated efforts by Jacobs to catch him napping, he was sent to second by Umpire Rigler on a balk, and scored easily when Zimmerman sent a screaming single past Pitler.

Heinie tried to go to second on the throw home, but Jacobs intercepted the throw and the runner was trapped between the bases. However, he eluded the whole Pirate infield, and finally got to third on Pitler's wild throw to Ward. He was left there, however, as the next man could not deliver and there were two out at the time.

Perritt opened the sixth with a strikeout, and Ward threw out Burns at first, but Buck Herzog picked out a straight one and sent it to right centre. Carey made a hard try to get the ball, which tipped his fingers and rolled on to the fence. Before Schulte could recover the sphere and get it to the infield Herzog was over the plate and was credited with a homer.

This was all the Giants could do in the scoring line, but it was enough, as the defensive work of the men behind Perritt was sufficient to hold the Bucaneers down. In the fourth inning, with two men gone, Brief singled to right and stole second. Hinchman waited for a base on balls, and was rewarded, and so was W. Wagner. Ward hit a slow roller toward second base, and Fletcher came tearing in and scooped the ball on the run, just beating Ward to the bag with his throw. This undoubtedly saved one run, and perhaps more.

In the sixth inning, with two men gone, Brief singled to centre, and when Kauff messed up the hit the Pirate batsman ran to second. Hinchman gave Kauff a chance to retrieve himself for his error, which he did nobly, running in and grabbing the ball out of the grass when it was ticketed for three bases. In each of the last three innings the Pirates got a man on, two by safe hits and one on a base on balls, but Perritt always tightened up when in danger and got the side out without any damage having resulted.

Robertson picked out a slow ball in the fifth inning and smashed it to centre for a safety, but a remarkably fast double play by Ward and Brief cleaned off the base paths. Again in the ninth the McGrawless McGrawiten tried to tally when Heinie Zimmerman, who has recovered his batting eye here, poled out a triple to the right-field fence, but there were two out at the time and the next man could not punch out the necessary hit. Manager John McGraw's loss today that he would pay the $500 fine imposed upon him under protest, and would ask for a thorough investigation of the trouble with Umpire Byron when he gets back to New York.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	0	1	0	Carey, cf	4	0	2	4	0
Herzog, 2b	4	1	1	2	4	Pitler, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Schulte, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Zim'man, 3b	4	0	2	0	1	J. Wagner, 3b	4	0	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	6	0	Brief, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Robertson, rf	3	0	1	5	0	Hinchman, 1f	3	0	0	4	0
Holke, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	W. Wagner, c	3	0	0	4	0
Rariden, c	3	0	0	5	0	Ward, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Perritt, p	3	0	0	0	1	Jacobs, p	3	0	0	0	3
						aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	27	9	Total	33	0	6	27	11

a Batted for Jacobs in ninth.

Errors—Kauff, Perritt, Pitler.									
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Home run—Herzog. Stolen bases—Carey, Brief. Double plays—Jacobs, Pitler, Ward and Brief. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; Jacobs, 1. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 0; Jacobs, 2. Balk—Jacobs. Struck out—By Perritt, 6; Jacobs, 3. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BRUINS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Get Fewer Bingles Than Braves, but Carry Off Game 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Chicago bunched hits off Barnes today and defeated Boston by a score of 5 to 3 in the first game of the series here. Demaree was hit hard and was replaced by Aldridge, Smith's home run hit into the bleachers was a feature.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, ss	2	1	1	2	2	Bailey, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Wolter, rf	3	2	1	1	0	Evers, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	3	4	Wilhelt, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Merkle, 1b	2	1	2	12	0	Magee, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Williams, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Konetchy, 1b	3	1	2	9	1
Mann, lf	3	0	1	1	0	Smith, 3b	4	1	2	1	4
Wilson, c	3	0	0	3	0	Gowdy, c	4	0	0	3	3
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	Rawlings, ss	4	0	1	6	3
Demaree, p	1	0	0	0	1	Barnes, p	4	0	2	0	3
Aldridge, p	2	0	0	0	4						
						Total	37	3	12	24	15
Total	28	5	7	27	14						

Errors—Zeider, Williams, Aldridge.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Mann, Magee, Zeider, Wolter, Williams, Doyle. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Wilhelt. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Double plays—Evers, Rawlings, and Konetchy; Deal, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle; Barnes, Gowdy, Smith, and Gowdy; Aldridge, Deal, Zeider, and Doyle. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 5; Aldridge, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 7 hits, 1 run in 4 2-3 innings; Aldridge, 5 and 1 in 4 1-3; Barnes, 7 and 5 in 8. Struck out—By Barnes, 1; Aldridge, 2. Time—2 hours, 13 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; New London, 2.
Hartford, 11; Portland, 4.
Worcester, 3; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport at Springfield.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

American Association.

Indianapolis, 2; Toledo, 1.
Kansas City, 13; St. Paul, 7.
Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
(First game.)
Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
(Second game.)
Columbus, 4; Louisville, 2.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga 6; Atlanta, 5.
New Orleans, 2; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 10; Nashville, 1.
Little Rock at Mobile.
(Postponed; rain.)

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 0.
(All other games postponed.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	32	17	.653
Boston	30	17	.638
New York	26	20	.565
Cleveland	28	26	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
St. Louis	20	28	.417
Washington	18	29	.383
Philadelphia	16	28	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	29	16	.644
Philadelphia	28	18	.636
Chicago	30	22	.577
St. Louis	26	22	.542
Cincinnati	24	30	.444
Brooklyn	17	24	.415
Boston	16	24	.400
Pittsburgh	16	32	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

ROBINS LOSE TO CARDINALS.

Hornsby's Homer in Seventh Turns the Trick for St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A lucky stab by Hornsby, after a great stop of Cutshaw's hot drive over second, deflecting the ball to Miller on the bag, and forcing Wheat, broke up a Brooklyn rally this afternoon. St. Louis eventually won a game featured by three home runs and a triple steal. The score was 5 to 4.

Pfeffer's own failure to cover the plate after a triple steal and a wild pitch in the fifth inning, on which Miller and Cruise scored, cost him the ball game.

Brooklyn looked like a winner when Pfeffer broke into the big league hitting column for the first time this year with a single in the fifth, which was followed by a home ball over Jack Smith's head to the centre field fence for a home run.

The way the Cardinals failed to score runs with men on made the two-run lead look good until the fifth. Then singles by Packard, Gonzales, and Miller, and Hornsby's sacrifice fly scored two runs for St. Louis in this tally when Heinie Zimmerman, who had recovered his batting eye here, poled out a triple to the right-field fence, but there were two out at the time and the next man could not punch out the necessary hit. Manager John McGraw's loss today that he would pay the $500 fine imposed upon him under protest, and would ask for a thorough investigation of the trouble with Umpire Byron when he gets back to New York.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith, cf	4	1	0	3	0	Olson, ss	4	1	2	2	2
Gonzales, 1b	4	1	3	8	0	Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	5	1
J. Miller, 2b	3	1	1	4	5	Luckman, cf	5	2	2	0	0
Hornsby, ss	3	1	1	6	0	Neagel, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Cruise, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Wheat, lf	3	0	2	3	0
Long, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	2	1	4
Livingston, c	4	0	1	5	3	Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
F. Smith, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	J. Miller, c	4	0	0	10	0
Packard, p	2	0	0	1	2	Pfeffer, p	3	1	1	0	1
Meadows, p	1	0	0	0	0	aJ. D. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						S. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	11	27	14	Total	35	4	12	24	9

a Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.

Error—Olson.											
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—	5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	4

Two-base hit—Cruise. Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Home runs—Hickman, Olson. Stolen base—J. Miller. Cruise, Long. Sacrifice hits—Olson, J. Miller. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double play—Cutshaw, Olson, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; Packard, 1; Meadows, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 10 hits and 5 runs in 7 innings; Smith, 1 and 0 in 1; Packard, 9 and 4 in 6 1-3; Meadows, 3 and 0 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Wheat.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 7; Smith, 1; Packard, 3; Meadows, 2. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

REDS NOSE OUT PHILLIES

Capture Fray of Ups and Downs in Ninth Inning by 6 to 5.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—A single by Kopf and a double by Roush scored a run in the ninth inning and enabled Cincinnati to win a seesaw game from Philadelphia here today, 6 to 5. Both Mayer and Toney were hit at opportune times, while the fielding was of the ragged variety.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	Paskert, cf	5	1	3	3	0
Kopf, ss	4	1	2	4	4	McGa'gan, ss	5	0	0	1	3
Roush, cf	5	0	1	4	0	Stock, 3b	5	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	7	1	Cravath, rf	3	3	1	4	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	4	0	Whitted, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Thorpe, rf	4	2	1	4	0	Luderus, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
Neale, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Niehoff, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
Shean, 2b	2	1	2	2	0	Burns, c	3	0	1	4	0
Toney, p	3	0	0	0	0	Mayer, p	4	1	0	0	2
Totals	34	6	9	27	5	Totals	35	5	9*	25	9

*One out when winning run scored.

Errors—Wingo, Thorpe, McGaffigan, (2,) Stock.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Shean, (2,) Neale, Whitted, Roush. Three-base hits—Paskert, Cravath. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Shean, Burns. Sacrifice flies—Luderus, (2,) Toney. Double play—Mayer, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 4; Toney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Mayer, 9 hits, 8 runs in 9 innings; Toney, 9 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By Mayer, 4; Toney, 2. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M.—N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

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SHAWNEE GOLFERS REACH SEMI-FINALS

Mrs. Barlow, Miss Rosenthal, Mrs. Vanderbeck, and Mrs. Stetson the Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE, Penn., June 14.—If a comparison of cards counts for anything, there will be little to choose when Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion and Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe meet in the semi-final of the women's golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club tomorrow. In winning their matches today both traveled better than a ninety pace, Mrs. Barlow defeating Miss Ethel Campbell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6 up and 5 to play, and Miss Rosenthal disposing of Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, the Philadelphia champion from Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 2. Both of the other survivors, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket and Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Huntingdon Valley, won their matches by 3 and 2 margins. Mrs. Vanderbeck, playing with more of her old-time confidence, proved a trifle too steady for Mrs. W. J. Peck, the Merion woman, who

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose Ground in a Less Active Session—Watching Money Rates.

The Liberty Loan almost monopolized the attention of the markets yesterday, which were left largely to the mercies of professional traders. Stocks were irregular throughout the session, showing some fairly good advances in the early part of the day, but closing with most issues at their low. There was an average decline in the most active rails and industrials of about a point, with a few striking exceptions among inactive industrials.

With the success of the loan assured by the receipt of a flood of subscriptions both large and small, traders began to discuss yesterday the probable effect upon the market of the financing operations incident to the closing up of the loan. The initial payment due today is but 2 per cent., but another 18 per cent. is called for on June 28, at which time it is expected that a large proportion of the bonds will be paid for in full. It is expected that approximately all of the $918,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness which were sold by the Treasury Department in anticipation of the receipts from the Liberty Loan will be turned in for the higher interest-bearing bonds. The Government has already advanced $732,500,000 to the foreign Governments out of the proceeds from the sale of certificates and will soon be in a position to increase these advances as money comes in for the bonds. With the usual heavy demand for funds around the middle of the year, coming on the heels of the big payment for bonds at the end of June, it is quite probable that money rates will strengthen as this month nears its close. There have been evidences of a desire on the part of banks to discourage overspeculation in stocks in order to keep the market from absorbing too much cash on the eve of the big demands for other purposes. The Federal Reserve Banks are counted upon to extend a large measure of help to the member institutions in connection with their payments, although they will be governed in this respect by recognition of other requirements to be made upon them. Money loaned yesterday at 4½ per cent. on call throughout the day, with time money a little easier.

Wall Street has very wisely frowned upon any efforts to stimulate the stock market to broader activity and has bent every effort toward getting investors for Government bonds even at the cost of commissions. The movement to influence both individuals and corporations to give freely to the Red Cross has gained momentum very rapidly. More of the copper companies declared Red Cross dividends yesterday, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon stockholders to have them indicate their willingness to have other companies appropriate part of their earnings for this cause. The stock market has been left to take care of itself while men who ordinarily play an active part in its movements have given their services in unselfish promotion of the Government and Red Cross financing. Sales yesterday showed a sharp contraction from Wednesday's dealings, the total falling a little short of 900,000 shares.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Interest is Confined to the Miscellaneous Sections.

LONDON, June 14.—The stock market was generally quiet today, with most interest confined to the miscellaneous sections. Shell and oil shares were active and firm and there was a good demand for shipping stocks. Industrials were well supported. Gilt-edged securities showed a tendency to droop owing to lack of support. Russians were neglected on the depreciation of the ruble.

American issues were marked a fraction higher on small business. Money in better supply. Discount rates quiet. Petrograd exchange continues unfavorable.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Last	4½
Low	4½	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Thirty days	5¾
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5	Four months	5¾
Five months	5	Five months	5¾
Six months	5	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days			3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days			4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days			4¾
4 to 6 months			5 @5½
Other Names.			
4 to 6 months			5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	—.00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76½	
France—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	—.00½
Cables	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	—.00½
Rubles—				
Demand	23.20	23.00	23.00	—.45
Cables	23.40	23.10	23.10	—.45

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76½
5.1825	Paris	5.75¼	5.74¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	58.25	58.35
	Peking	94.00	94.25
	Shanghai	88.00	88.25
19.295	Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.00	7.05
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.37½	52.00
	Yokohama	51.37½	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.18¾	*41.31½
51.85	Russia	23.00	23.10
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.80	29.00
	Stockholm	30.00	30.15
	Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.205	Spain	23.35	23.50
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44	Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.00	4.99

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $624,230,922; balance, $45,224,441; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,739,130; Federal Reserve credit balance, $15,151,068.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 1-16d, unchanged; in New York, 77c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs receipts	$7,201,465	$214,465,512
Ord. int. revenue	26,877,553	419,560,503
Income tax	62,742,059	227,182,997
Miscellaneous	6,324,754	75,269,847
Total receipts	$103,345,823	$936,488,861
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburse.	49,406,321	.....
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	.....	24,781,717
Excess of total rcts. over total disburse.	122,745,596	112,909,364
Expenditures	$3,389,502	$61,270,579

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	905,621	409,048	335,128
Year to date	91,963,152	78,669,991	58,712,409

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6⅛	6¼	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	—¼
4½	5¼	1,300	Alaska Juneau	5	5	5	5	...
28¾	29	700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	29¼	29½	29	29	—¼
92	93¾	300	Am. Agri. Chemical	93	93	93	93	—8¼
95½	96¼	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	96	96¼	95¾	96	...
50⅝	51	1,900	American Can	51	51	50¼	50¼	—⅝
110	111½	100	American Can pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	—¼
74	74½	1,300	Am. Car & Fd'dry	75	75	74	74	—½
90	95	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	...
14¾	15	800	Am. Hide & Leath	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅝
63	64½	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	—½
25½	26½	100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
24⅝	25	1,300	Am. Linseed	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	+⅛
72¾	73	2,900	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	73⅞	72¾	72¾	—¾
104	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105	105	105	105	—½
11	12⅜	100	American Malting	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅜
61	61¾	900	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	62	61	61⅛	+⅛
109¼	109½	14,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	111	111¼	109¼	109¼	—1⅝
113¼	114	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
73	73½	3,900	Am. Steel Fdries	74½	74½	73⅞	73¾	+½
122⅝	122¾	15,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	120½	122¼	120	122½	+⅛
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119¼	119¼	119⅛	119⅛	+⅛
33¾	34½	900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	35½	35½	34	34	—¾
121½	122	100	Am. Tel. & Teleg	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	...
135½	137½	100	Am. Tobacco	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	...
102	105	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	103	104	+1
56½	57	3,600	American Woolen	57¼	57⅜	56¼	56¼	—⅝
43	46	300	Am. Writing P. pf	45	45	44⅞	45	—⅛
33	33½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	33	33	33	33	...
85⅛	85⅝	21,000	Anaconda Copper	85⅝	86½	85	85⅛	—⅜
102	102¼	1,800	At., Top. & S. F.	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅛	...
96⅞	97¼	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	...
112	114	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	+1
113	114½	1,900	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	115⅞	115⅞	113	113	—2½
60⅛	62	100	Atl. G. & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	+⅜
65½	66⅝	3,900	Baldwin Loco.	67¼	67½	65¾	65¾	—1½
73½	73⅞	4,600	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅜	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛	—¼
118	120	80	Barrett Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
156	157½	900	Bethlehem Steel	156½	158⅝	156½	157½	+2½
153	153¼	35,500	Beth. St. Cl. B. tp.	152½	155½	152½	153	—⅜
60	60⅝	100	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	60	60	60	60	—⅛
11¼	11⅝	3,200	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
11¼	11⅝	50	Do., odd lot	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
100	102	100	Burns Brothers	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	—⅜
46	46¼	2,500	Butte & Superior	46⅝	46⅝	46	46⅛	+⅛
38⅜	38¾	500	Calif. Packing	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+⅛
21½	22	200	Cal. Petroleum	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	—½
100	161	1,000	Canadian Pacific	161½	162	161	161	—1½
97⅝	97⅞	11,800	Cent. Leather Co.	99	99¼	97¾	97¾	—⅝
35¾	37½	800	Cerro de Pasco	36½	37	36	36	—1
90	91½	400	Chandler Motor	91	92	91	92	+2
61¼	61¾	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+⅝
11¾	12	100	Chi. Great West.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
35⅝	36	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	...
75½	75¾	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76	76½	75¾	75¾	—¼
110	110¾	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	+⅜
110¼	111	800	Chi. & Northwest.	110½	110⅝	110¼	110¼	—½
45		200	C., R.I.&P. c.of d 2d pd	46	46	46	46	+½
65⅝	65¾	500	Do., full paid	65¾	65¾	65⅝	65⅝	...
35⅝	35¾	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	35⅝	36	35½	35½	—¼
77½	78	440	C., R.I.& P. 7% pf.w.i.	77½	78	77½	77½	...
67	67¼	900	C., R.I.& P. 6% pf.w.i.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	+¼
22	22⅜	1,400	Chile Copper	22	22⅜	22	22⅛	+⅛
61¼	61⅝	9,900	Chino Copper	60⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61¼	+⅜
53¾	54¾	1,800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	54½	55⅛	54½	54½	—½
27½	27⅞	100	Colo. Southern	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+½
41½	42	1,600	Columbia Gas & El.	41½	42⅜	41½	42	+⅜
108	110	200	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅜	+⅜
113¼	114¼	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+⅛
98½	100	900	Continental Can	100	100½	99	99	—3
32⅜	32½	5,900	Corn Products Ref.	32¾	32⅞	32⅛	32½	...
80¼	80½	16,000	Crucible Steel	82¾	82⅞	80⅝	80⅝	—2¼
46	46⅛	24,400	Cuba Cane Sug.	44⅜	46⅜	44⅜	46⅛	+1½
92¼	92¾	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	...
104	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	104	104	104	104	...
109¼	110	5,300	Del. & Hudson	109½	111¼	109¼	109¾	+1¼
200	210	200	Del., Lack. & West.	210	210	210	210	...
15¼	16	100	Denver & Rio G.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
22⅝	23	3,100	Distillers Securities	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
10	10½	400	Dome Mines	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
35	36	800	Elk Horn Coal	35¾	36⅞	35¾	36⅞	+⅛
45½	46	400	Elk Horn Coal pf	46½	46½	46	46	—½
26¼	26⅝	4,200	Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	...
38½	39½	600	Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	—½
29½	30½	200	Erie 2d pf	30½	30½	30	30	...
35	37	100	Fisher Body	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
32½	33¼	100	Gaston, W. ms. & W.	33	33	33	33	+⅛
230	244	20	General Chemical	234	234	234	234	...
161	162	100	General Electric	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	+¼
111½	112½	20,350	Gen. Mot. tp. cfs.	110½	114⅝	109¼	112	+1½
88	89	200	Gen. Mot. pf. tp. cfs.	88¾	88¾	88½	88½	—½
52	53	600	Goodrich, (B. F.)	51½	52¾	51½	52¾	—¼
84	87	2,000	Granby Consol.	86	87⅞	86	86⅞	+1⅞
107¾	108¼	700	Great Northern pf	108½	108½	108	108	—⅜
33⅜	33½	1,300	Gt.Nor. cfs. for O.P.	34	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	—¼
44	45	100	Greene-Cananea	44	44	44	44	—1
120	128	400	Gulf States Steel	128	128	127	128	+1
103¼	104	100	Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	—⅛
103½	104	50	Do., odd lot	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
65½	65¾	22,100	Inspiration Copper	65¾	68½	65	65½	+1
48	50	100	Inter. Agricul. pf	49	49	49	49	—⅞
113	114½	100	Inter. Harv. N. J.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	—¾
116¼	118	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	118	118	118	118	+¼
101		100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—⅛
28	28¼	2,600	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	—½
81⅛	81¼	10,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	82½	82¾	80⅞	81½	—1⅝
41¼	41¼	2,400	Inter. Nickel	42	42	41¼	41¼	—¼
39¾	40	7,700	Inter. Paper	40	41	40	40⅛	—1⅞
76	76½	100	Inter. Paper pf	75	75	75	75	—1½
22	23	600	Kan. City Southern	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
55	58	100	Kan. City So. pf	58	58	58	58	+1
47	47¼	6,800	Kennecott Copper	47⅛	47½	47	47	...
102½	102⅝	10,900	Lackawanna Steel	103½	103⅝	102½	102½	+½
143¾	144¼	600	Lehigh Valley	143½	143½	143¼	143¼	—1¼
235	240	100	Liggett & Myers	235	235	235	235	+10
117	119	21	Manhattan Elev.	119	119	119	119	...
49	49½	3,700	Maxwell Motors	48⅞	50½	48⅞	49	+½
99¾	100	12,100	Mexican Petroleum	102⅞	102⅞	99¾	99¾	—2⅝
96½	97¼	700	Mex. Petroleum pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1⅝
41	41¼	700	Miami Copper	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	...
64½	64¾	8,400	Midvale Steel	65½	65½	64½	64½	—⅝
18½	19	700	Minn. & St. L. new	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	...
6¾	7	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+⅜
57	59½	100	M.P. cfs.of dep. f p	59½	59½	59½	59½	+⅝
29¼	29½	4,200	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29½	29⅞	29	29	—⅜
38⅛	38⅜	26,000	Nat. Conduit & C.	37⅞	39	37⅞	38¾	+⅞
40¼	40¾	2,850	Nat. Enam. & St.	41¼	41¼	40½	40½	—½
25½	25⅝	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	—¼
92¾	92¾	3,200	N. Y. Central	92¼	92¾	92	92¾	...
35½	35¾	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¼	36⅛	35½	36	...
22½	23	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23	23	23	23	+¼
124¼	124¾	800	Norfolk & Western	125½	125⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+⅛
103	105	500	Northern Pacific	105¼	105¼	104	104	—⅞
102	102	700	Nova Scotia S. & C.	99	103	99	103	+6
138¼	138¾	300	Ohio Cities Gas	139¼	139¼	138¾	138¾	—⅛
5⅞	6	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	...
27⅞	28¼	400	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
53¼	53½	900	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53⅜	53	53⅜	+⅜
72¼	73	100	People's Gas, Chi.	73	73	73	73	...
20	20¼	500	Pere Marquette	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
33¼	33¾	500	Philadelphia Co.	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
72	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	—1
52⅛	52½	12,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	52⅛	53	51¼	52⅛	+⅜
114	117	200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	116¼	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	+⅛
32½	32½	14,400	Pitts. & West Va.	30⅞	32⅜	30⅝	32⅜	+1⅞
65¼	65½	2,500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64¾	66¼	64¾	65¼	+1
77¾	78	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	78½	78½	78	78½	+½
145	146	500	Pullman Co.	145	146¼	145	145¾	+1
1	1⅞	600	Quicksilver pf	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—¼
56¼	56¾	200	Railway Steel Sp.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—⅞
30½	30¾	11,900	Ray Con. Copper	30⅜	31	30½	30½	...
98¼	98⅝	49,600	Reading	99¼	100⅝	98¼	98¼	—½
40	41½	100	Reading 1st pf	40	40	40	40	+⅛
92	92¼	6,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	92½	93¼	92	92	—1
105½	106	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+½
65	65	500	Royal Dutch r.	65	65	64¾	64¾	+½
18¼	18	300	St. Louis-San Fran.	18¼	18¼	18	18	+½
88	89	400	Savage Arms	88	89	88	88	—1
40	40	500	Saxon Motor	40	40	39¾	39½	—2
27⅞	27⅞	2,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
54½	54¾	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	54½	54¾	54¾	54¾	+⅛
61	61	500	Southern Pacific	61	61	60⅞	61	+⅛
94⅞	95¼	3,000	So. Porto Rico Sug.	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	—⅞
205	206	300	Southern Railway	205	207	205	207	+2
28⅛	28¼	9,900	Southern Ry. pf	28⅜	28½	27⅞	28⅛	—⅛
56⅝	57½	600	Southern Ry. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57	57	+⅜
82⅝	82¾	32,800	Studebaker Co.	82	84⅛	81½	82⅜	+⅜
48½	49	2,000	Superior Steel	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅛
16¼	17	200	Tenn. C. & C.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅝
216½	217	300	Texas Co.	217½	217½	217½	217½	+⅝
15	16	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	+⅛
20¼	21	100	Third Avenue	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
60¼	60¼	18,700	Tobacco Products	59¾	61	59¾	60⅛	+⅝
45¾	47	100	Transue & Wms.	46	46	46	46	+½
87	92	100	Twin City R. T.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+2½
99	100	200	Underwood Typew.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾	+1¾
91	95	600	Union B. & P. new	94¾	95	94½	94½	+1¾
138	138¼	8,800	Union Pacific	138½	139	137⅞	138¼	+⅜
45¾	47¼	500	United Alloy Steel	47¼	47¼	46	46	—1½
105¼	106	12,200	United Cigar Stores	106¾	107½	105½	105½	—1
115	121	400	Un. Cigar Stores pf	118	119	118	119	+6
135½	137	300	United Fruit	136⅞	136⅞	135¾	135¾	—⅝
29½	30⅜	200	United Paper Board	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+⅜
6⅞	7½	300	United Rys. Invest.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
15	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅜
54	57	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	56	56	56	56	—2
18	19	90	U. S. Express	18	18	18	18	...
167⅛	168	14,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	167⅝	170½	167	167⅛	—⅞
103	106½	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1
16	17	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
61	61¼	300	U. S. Rubber	61	62	61	61¼	+¼
61⅜	61⅜	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	+⅝
132⅝	132¾	231,100	U. S. Steel	134	134⅛	132⅝	132¾	—1⅛
117⅛	117⅜	600	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅛	117⅛	...
116½	116¾	8,800	Utah Copper	116¾	117	116	116½	+⅛
20	20¼	100	Utah Securities	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
43½	43⅞	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
68	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
12½	12¾	200	Wabash	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
49¾	50	1,600	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50½	50	50	...
26¼	29½	1,400	Wabash pf. B	28½	29¼	28¼	28⅜	—⅛
20¼	20¾	500	Western Maryland	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
46	47	100	Western Pacific pf.	46	46	46	46	—1
93¾	94	200	Western Union Tel.	93¾	94	93¾	94	+¼
52⅝	52¾	4,000	Westingh. E. & M.	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	+⅜
15	15½	4,300	Wheeling & L. E.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
32½	33½	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33	+½
47	48¼	900	White Motors	48	48	47	47	+⅛
73	73½	3,600	Wilson & Co.	72	74⅜	72	73	+1
29⅜	30	22,700	Willys-Overland	29½	30⅜	29¼	30	+⅜
92½	94	100	Willys-Overland pf.	94	94	94	94	...
34	35	300	Worthington Pump.	33¼	34	33¼	34	+1
58½	59	100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+⅜

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Agri. Chem.	1¼	Q	July 16	June 22
Do. pf.	1½	Q	July 16	June 22
Am. Br. Shoe & F.	2	Ex	June 30	June 22
Atlas Powder	†1	Ex	June 18	June 17
Barnhart Bros. & Sp.				
1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Barrett Co.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Cent. Aguirre Sug.	$2.50	Q	July 2	June 25
Do	$7.50	Ex	July 2	June 25
Guantanamo Sug.	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 25
Gulf States Steel	†1	Ex	July 2	June 25
Hercules Powder	†1	..	June 25	June 15
Kansas City So. pf.	1	Q	July 16	June 30
Lawyers Title & Tr.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 15
New Niquero Sugar common and pref.	10	Ex	June 29	June 26
Phelps-Dodge	$2.50	Q	June 28	June 25
Do	$5.50	Ex	June 28	June 25
Phila., Wil. & Balt.	3	SA	June 30	June 19
Prairie Oil & Gas	$3	Q	July 31	June 30
Royal Baking Pow.	2	Q	June 30	June 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 15
Underwood Typewr.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
United Gas Imp.	2	Q	July 14	June 30
U. Shoe Machinery	50c	Q	July 5	June 19
Do	10	Stk	July 5	June 19

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LOSES $2,954,000 IN SUBWAY CONTRACTS

United States Realty and Improvement Co. Blames Cost of Labor and Supplies.

LOSS CHARGED TO SURPLUS

Year's Earnings Decrease $166,495—Increased Income Likely from Investments and Fuller Co.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company frankly informs stockholders in the report for the year ended April 30 that a big loss will be suffered on contracts for construction work on the new subways. Allowance for a loss amounting to $2,954,000 is made in the accounts, being charged to surplus. The year's earnings totaled $2,432,343, compared with $2,600,838 the year before. Deduction of expenses and interest brought the net income down to $1,089,892, and the balance, after debenture bond interest was paid, was $493,392, against $600,849 in 1916.

"Due principally to the unforeseen abnormal increase in the cost of labor and supplies," said the annual report yesterday, "and other conditions over which the company had no control, the company is now faced with the fact that it will suffer an ultimate loss upon the contracts into which it entered with the City of New York for the construction of three sections of the rapid transit subway lines. While the company's resources have been severely taxed by the unfortunate conditions in connection with the contracts with the City of New York, it is confidently believed that there will be a considerable increased income for the coming year from its productive investments and from the George A. Fuller Company, which has large and profitable contracts."

The Fuller Company, an important subsidiary, entered into fifty-four contracts during the year, the report showed, aggregating $24,799,715, and executed work amounting to $16,624,235. At the end of the fiscal year there was $24,385,277 of unfinished work on hand, an increase of $8,175,480 over the total twelve months before.

The report stated that a revaluation of certain realty holdings had been found necessary during the year, as a depreciation from their book value had occurred. The difference between the old book value and the current, as shown in the balance sheet, was set at $9,556,097. The deduction resulted in a marking down of total assets from $32,462,136 to $22,906,039, making a deficit at the end of the year of $9,214,886.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Nebraska Power Company has taken over the plant and property of the Omaha Electric Light and Power Company.

The outstanding bonds of the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, whose capital stock was recently acquired by the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, will be retired July 1.

Plans are being formulated for a consolidation of the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Company of Wheatland and the Blaw Steel Company of Pittsburgh. The name of the new corporation will be the Blaw-Knox Steel Company and it will be capitalized at $1,000,000. The proposition has been submitted to the stockholders for approval.

Robert Barbour and Moses B. Kaven have been elected Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and Mr. Kaven has been elected a Vice President.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange will be closed for trading purposes in sugar tomorrow and succeeding Saturdays until further notice. The raw and refined sugar markets will also be closed.

Worcester, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $250,000, in anticipation of revenue, to R. W. Pressprich at 4.74 per cent. discount.

T. Garland Tinsley has resigned the Presidency of the Sapulpa Refining Company and has been succeeded in the position by C. J. Benson, President of the First National Bank of Sapulpa.

The Phelps Dodge Corporation has declared an extra dividend of $5.50 a share in addition to the quarterly dividend of $2.50. Three months ago an extra dividend of $3.50 a share was declared in addition to the quarterly dividend of $2.50.

Veryl Preston, President of the Eastern Steel Company, has been elected a Director of the Hedley Gold Mining Company.

At the annual meeting of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern the Directors and officers were re-elected. The fiscal year was changed to end Dec. 31.

Stockholders of the Mahoning Valley Railway Company, Mahoning Valley Southeastern Railway Company, Youngstown Park & Falls Street Railway Company, and the Youngstown & Sharon Street Railway Company have ratified an agreement for the merger of these companies with the Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company.

The Westinghouse Machine stockholders have voted to merge with the Westinghouse Electric Company.

PACIFIC GAS EARNINGS.

Lighting Company Reports Gross Operating Revenue of $18,615,000.

The eleventh annual report of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the year 1916 shows gross operating revenue of $18,615,000, an increase of $85,000 over 1915. In that year, however, the company received $391,000 under its contract with the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, against $10,889 in 1916. The net income for the year was $8,316,000, a decrease of $42,000, and the balance to surplus after the payment of $3,844,000 in bond and other interest, $4,298,000. There remained $1,269,000 after the payment of preferred and common dividends.

In addition to the direct loss from the closing of the exposition the company states that there was a further loss, which extended well into 1916, due to a gradual recession in many lines of business in which unusual activity had been induced by the exposition. In the first six months of 1916 the net addition of customers was only 3,370. In the last half year the net addition was 14,879.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA CO. for the year ended Dec. 31 follows—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev.	$191,914	$173,606	$253,848
Deficit	43,671	*573	50,273
Gross income	3,654,441	3,296,097	3,410,273
Net income	432,238	230,013	728,027
Surplus	132,238	230,013	428,027

*Surplus.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	45,753	48,320	40,880
Net aft. tax	16,316	8,639	14,314
Sur. aft. chg.	237	*7,270	*1,887
4 mos. gross	189,196	162,808	.....
Net aft. tax	66,062	27,811	.....
Def. aft. chg.	165	37,741	.....

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS—

April gross	1,038,608	1,135,801	1,127,388
Net aft. tax	248,809	353,154	323,288
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,740	110,897	88,822
10 mo. gross	9,389,814	11,851,420	11,176,974
Net aft. tax	1,841,837	3,560,444	3,130,581
Def. aft. chgs.	451,531	*1,170,178	*694,168

*Surplus.

THE GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO. subsidiaries for four months ended April 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Op. revenues	1,028,604	950,448	76,161
Net aft. tax	277,507	335,953	*58,446

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

Net operating income of the Gulf States Steel Co. for May, $402,536. For the five months ended May 31, $1,665,709, compared with $823,940 in the corresponding period of 1916.

THE UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross income	2,432,343	2,600,838	2,904,509
Net income	1,089,892	1,197,340	1,404,636
Surplus	493,392	600,849	444,473

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-27	4	@4½	4.90
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-30	4½	@5	4.95
Canadian North	1917-26	4½	@5	4.70
Canadian Pacific	1917-28	4½		5.20
Ches. & Ohio	1917-27	4½		5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-23	4½		4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-27	4½		4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-24	5		4.90
C., C., S. & St. L.	1917-29	5		5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-26	5		5.30
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-27	4½	@5	4.90
Grand Trunk	1917-24	4½		5.30
Illinois Central	1917-26	4½	@5	5.10
Louis. & Nash.	1917-22	5		4.90
Michigan Central	1917-30	5		4.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-23	5		5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-22	5		4.80
Mobile & Ohio	1917-29	4½	@5	4.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-32	4½	@5	4.80
Norf. & West.	1917-24	4½		4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-28	4½	@5	4.50
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-23	4	@4½	4.85
St. Louis S. W.	1917-26	4½	@5	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1917-26	4½		5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-26	4½		4.90
Southern Ry.	1917-24	4½	@5	4.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	35	37	Iron C pf.	18⅝	19¼
Bay S G.	7	9	Iron Blos.	1	1¼
Bingham	12⅝	13	Jerome V.	1⅞	2
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	45
Bonanza	50	75	Majestic	46	52
Bost Ely	55	60	Mex Mot.	26	29
Bost & M.	63	65	Mojave T.	42	43
Butte & L.	18	20	New Balt.	1⅝	1½
Butte & D.	30	50	New Doug.	1½	1⅝
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2⅝	N U Bmk.	..	50
Calaveras	3½	4	Nixon Cop.	35	41
Chief Cons.	2¾	2⅞	N Cornelia	16¼	17½
Cr Res've	30	35	N Z & L.	60	62
Con Ariz.	2¼	2¾	Oneco	50	60
Cortez	15	25	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Champ C.	7	8	Onondaga	40	50
Cal Corb.	1½	2	Pion Con.	1¼	1½
E & B B.	2⅝	2¾	Rilla	..	4
Earl Eagle	25	27	Ray Hero.	3⅜	4
Fortuna	8	10	*S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake.	5	7	†S W M.	2	2¼
Houghton	90	99	Truro Steel	1½	2
Hona Oil.	1⅛	1⅜	W Y Ext.	89	89½
Humboldt.	90	98	Yukon Gold	2	2¼
Iron Cap.	19	19¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market developed weakness, and at the close were 6c to 7½c net lower. The decline was chased on the weakness in coarse grains and also on more favorable weather for the new crop. Trading was of very small volume, and operators at times were not particularly hopeful of any immediate withdrawal of existing restrictions. Total shipments from domestic ports were 1,832,000 bushels, and it was thought that liberal shipments were being made from Canada.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.03, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.31	$2.25	$2.25	$2.31	$1.03
September	2.06	2.00	2.00	2.07½	1.00

CORN.

The corn market was easy during the early operations and turned weak toward the close, with final prices 3½c to 5c lower. The appearance of very much improved weather over practically the entire corn belt, with prospects of rising temperatures, caused general unloading by longs. Exporters were again in the market and sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. The Illinois State report indicated an increase of 15 per cent. in acreage, and the Kansas Crop Bulletin said that during the last week corn made the best growth of any week since it was planted. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.82½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57½	1.54	1.54½	1.57½	72¼
September	1.47½	1.45¼	1.45¼	1.50½	71¼
December	1.14¼	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.13¾	61⅛

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in corn and the better weather, closing 1½c to 1½c net lower. Crop advices were highly satisfactory. Exporters were in the market and sales were reported of 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market prices were easy; standard quoted at 73½c to 74c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73c to 73½c; No. 4 white, 72½c to 73c; fancy clipped white, 74½c to 76c; ordinary clipped white, 73c to 74c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	64⅝	62½	63	64⅛	39½
September	54½	52⅝	53	54½	38⅛
December	56¼	54½	54⅝	55⅝	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

An easier tone prevailed in the market for hog products, with longs disposed to liquidate, while the demand was slack. The decline in corn also exerted more or less influence, and sentiment appeared to lean more to the bear side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Friday, 14,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.80	21.45	21.45	21.80	12.75
Sept.	21.80	21.62	21.62	21.77	12.90
Ribs—					
July	21.02	20.95	20.95	21.02	13.05
Sept.	21.30	21.15	21.17	21.20	13.12
Pork—					
July	38.60	38.30	38.35	38.60	22.75
Sept.	38.80	38.55	38.57	38.75	22.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was unsettled and nervous, with prices easier. The decline in lard in the West caused considerable pressure here, and the market also felt the influence of the break in cotton. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.15@	16.25
July	16.25	16.25	16.20@16.30	16.20
July	16.36	16.25	16.32@16.34	16.40
August	16.22	16.19	16.20@16.22	16.28
September	16.19	16.13	16.20@16.22	16.28
October	16.19	16.10	16.12@16.15	16.26
November	15.90	15.84	15.87@15.89	16.00
December	15.86	15.75	15.80@15.81	15.91
January	15.87	15.83	15.80@15.81	15.91

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday and prices fluctuated within a very narrow range. Sales were reported of only 19,000 bags, and the close was 2@3 points net lower. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.75@7.78	7.77
July	7.80	7.60	7.78@7.79	7.81
August	..	..	7.83@7.84	7.85
September	7.89	7.89	7.85@7.88	7.93
October	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.98
November	..	..	7.94@7.95	7.97
December	8.00	7.98	7.98@8.00	8.00
January	8.06	8.06	8.03@8.04	8.06
February	..	..	8.05@8.09	8.11
March	8.16	8.14	8.14@8.15	8.16
April	..	..	8.19@8.20	8.21
May	8.25	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.26

SUGAR.

It was another inactive day in sugar futures, the market being influenced by the dull conditions in raw and refined sugar. The opening was 1 to 3 points lower on bids and the close showing net declines of 1 to 3 points, with total sales 9,100 tons. The Exchange will be closed Saturdays for trading in sugar until further notice. The raw and refined offices will also be closed Saturdays during the Summer months.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	4.99@5.01	5.00
July	5.05	5.02	5.04@5.05	5.06
August	..	..	5.09@5.10	5.11
September	5.16	5.12	5.14@5.15	5.17
October	..	..	5.16@5.17	5.18
November	..	..	5.16@5.18	5.17
December	5.02	5.00	5.00@5.02	5.01
January	..	..	4.79@4.77	4.77
February	..	..	4.56@4.57	4.56
March	4.55	4.54	4.53@4.54	4.54

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed at 7.50 for fine granulated by all refiners. Trading was again light and of hand-to-mouth character. Raw sugar was dull and without business, and also without fresh developments in the general situation. Cuban holders continue moderately and buyers show no inclination to make purchases at asked prices, showing a moderate interest, however, at 4½c for June-July shipment Cubas. Holders asked ⅛c advance for the June position and ⅛c higher for July. Europe continues to take large quantities of Cuban raw sugar, which helps sustain prices here. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,123 packages. Western creamery advanced sharply yesterday, current offerings quite largely in excess of present needs and with not much speculative support, prices further declined with an unsettled feeling at the close. The weakness was most marked in creamery grades because these comprise the larger part of the stock, but renovated, ladies, and packing stock are also lower. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 37½@38½c; extras, 92 score, 37@37½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 36¼@36¾c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35½@36½c; common to fair, 33@35c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladies, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32c; lower grades, 32@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 24,090 cases. The tone of the market was firmer under the influence of some speculative support from out-of-town points. Local trading was also a little more active on the basis of Wednesday's reduced quotations. Offerings were lighter and a considerable part of the receipts are going directly to the warehouses, in which space is becoming more difficult to secure. There has been no evidence as yet of a willingness to pay higher prices than prevailed. In fact, some business was reported in the afternoon slightly under morning sales. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 32½@33½c; storage, packed, firsts, 31@32c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31½@32c; firsts, 29¾@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds and poorer, 26@27c; dirties, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@27½c; undergrades, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 32@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 33@34c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 30@32½c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Less Active and Nervous—General List Closes at Net Decline of 27-48 Points.

The cotton market was less active yesterday, but was nervous and unsettled, with prices lower under realizing and continued reports of Southern selling here against probable deliveries on July contracts. Favorable weather advices were a factor, but local brokers most generally attributed the decline to a subsidence of trade demand, and indications that the higher prices had brought out freer spot offerings. October contracts broke from 24.80c to 24.30c, closing at 24.35c, with the general market closing irregular at a net decline of 27 to 48 points.

The market opened steady with July unchanged, but with other months 5 to 11 points higher on relatively firm cables and the large domestic consumption figures. July was held back by further Southern selling, and later months eased off right after the call under profit taking, which came partly from Western and Wall Street sources. After showing a net loss of 18 or 20 points, the market firmed up on covering, but trade buying was much less in evidence than recently and prices soon eased again under renewed selling. Perhaps the offerings were stimulated by the favorable detailed weather reports, and for a time during the early afternoon prices moved downward rapidly. July sold down to 24.65c and December to 24.45c, making a net decline of 20 to 43 points on the general list. Later fluctuations were very irregular, although closing prices were within 3 or 4 points of the lowest on most positions.

The Census report showed domestic mill consumption aggregating 697,590 bales, including linters, comparing with 649,160 for the same month last year. Mill stocks of lint and linters at the end of May amounted to 2,027,000 bales, which would be equal to about three months' requirements at the rate of last month. These figures seemed to attract comparatively little attention, the trade showing more interest in the slackening of demand and the reports of increased offerings in the South.

Private cables attributed the advance in Liverpool to buying by English spinners. Perhaps the local disposition to take profits and prepare for reactions was increased by reiterated reports that the Government had purchased almost enough cotton goods to meet requirements for the next twelve months.

Exports for the day were 16,384 bales, making 4,969,515 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. day.
June	..	..	..	24.57@24.64	25.00
July	25.05	25.08	24.65	24.67@24.68	25.08
Aug.	..	..	..	24.57@24.58	24.96
Sept.	..	..	..	24.43@24.50	24.78
Oct.	24.70	24.80	24.30	24.35@24.40	24.69
Nov.	..	..	..	24.38 bid	24.72
Dec.	24.60	24.60	24.45	24.47@24.51	24.82
Jan.	24.93	24.93	24.50	24.57@24.60	24.85
Mar.	25.20	25.20	24.71	24.78@24.80	25.07
May	..	..	..	24.93 bid	25.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points lower, at 25.25c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 24.50c; New Orleans, 24.19c; Savannah, 24⅞c; Augusta, 24.63c; Memphis, 24c; Houston, 24.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,155	9,360	10,750
Exports	16,384	160	81,224
Port stocks	845,850	860,352	927,399
N. Y. arrivals	3,178	.....	.....
N. Y. stock	55,762	52,726	141,106

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 12,000. Imports, nil. Middling upland, 17.32d. Futures opened quiet but steady, 5 to 7 points higher; closed steady, 30 to 39 points net higher.

July-August, 16.17d; October-November, 15.15d; January-February, 14.80d; March-April, 14.60d.

Manchester: Yarns, irregular; cloths, fair business doing.

BANK RESERVE BILL WINS.

House Adopts Conference Report with Modified Check Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After a stubborn fight over the proposal to permit country banks to make charges for the collection of checks and drafts, the House today adopted the conference report on the Glass bill amending the currency law to permit a greater concentration of reserve balances in Federal Reserve Banks. An effort to recommit the conference report because of a modification of the check provision failed, 166 to 159.

Chairman Glass of the Banking and Currency Committee estimated that the bill would add about $350,000,000 to the workable reserves of Federal Reserve Banks by reducing the statutory reserves of member banks. During the period of the war, he said, it was essential to increase the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System, but the reserve requirements of member banks might be safely reduced to meet present conditions.

There was practically no discussion of any part of the conference report except that relating to the Hardwick amendment, authorizing the collection of charges on checks. In conference the amendment was modified to provide that the Federal Reserve Board should pass upon the reasonableness of the collection charges and regulate the collection of checks by member and nonmember banks. As added proof that charges for the collection of checks imposed shall not apply to checks sent for collection by the Federal Reserve Banks.

It was alleged by Representatives Harrison of Mississippi and McFadden of Pennsylvania, who led the fight to recommit the conference report, that the conferees had deliberately destroyed the effectiveness of the Hardwick amendment, because the Federal Reserve Board was known to be inimical to collection charges. Until Chairman Glass bitterly assailed the plan to give the country banks a free hand to assess commerce by exchange charges, presenting protests meanwhile from the National Grange and dozens of commercial organizations, sentiment in the House seemed decidedly in favor of the motion to recommit.

The bill provides that if not in a reserve or central reserve city a member bank shall maintain with the reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than 7 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 3 per cent. of its time deposits. If in a reserve city the balance of the member bank shall be 10 per cent. and 3 per cent., respectively, as to deposits. If in a central reserve city the balance maintained shall be 13 per cent. of demand deposits and 3 per cent. of time deposits.

Another amendment broadens the scope of the reserve system by providing that non-member State banks and trust companies, although too small to become members of the Reserve System, may avail themselves of the clearing and collection facilities of the system provided they keep a compensating balance with the Federal Reserve Banks.

CUMMINS GETS BON AIR.

Highest Bidder for Big Coal and Iron Property in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—William J. Cummins of New York was the highest bidder in Chancery this afternoon in the sale of the Bon Air Coal and Iron property, aggregating 170,000 acres of valuable coal and iron deposits, and with the confirmation of the sale tomorrow the purchaser will be successful over old-time rivals in Nashville financial circles.

For a month Mr. Cummins has been engaged in a contest with a committee of bondholders that was headed by James E. Caldwell, President of the Fourth and First, a bank that Cummins controlled at one time. In his residence here Cummins got into the bidding last month. J. Varnum Mott of New York opened a new bid on the offering of Caldwell of $1,400,000. Since then the contest has been strenuous.

Mr. Cummins, as a security for the final bid, deposited $200,000 with local banks and offered a note of John McE. Bowman, amounting to $365,000. He withholds the names of his New York associates until the confirmation of the sale.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	99	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	99	96
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
4s Sept., 1917	100¼	100¾	100¼	4s Nov., 1918	99½	..		99¾
4½s June, 1963	101¼	102½	102	3½s Nov., 1954	83½	86		83½
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	102½	102	3½s May, 1954	83½	..		83½
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	102½	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s May, 1957	101¼	102½	102					
4½s Nov., 1917	100	..	100	4½s 1924-1931	4.30	4.00		4.25
4½s May, 1960-30	98½	99½	98½	4½s 1918-1923	4.25	4.00		4.25
4½s April, 1936	98	99	98¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.30	4.00		4.25
4½s Mar., 1934	98	99	98½	4½s 1921-1923	4.30	4.00		4.15
4½s May, 1962	98	99	98	4½s April, 1926	4.50	..		4.50
4½s Sept., 1960	98	99	98	4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..		4.30
4s May, 1959	96	97	96	3½s 1940-1953	4.40	4.20		4.30
4s Nov., 1958	96	97	96	3½s 1930-1939	4.40	4.20		4.30
4s Nov., 1957	95	97	94½	3½s 1922-1929	4.40	4.20		4.20
4s Nov., 1956	95	98	97	3s 1926-1930	4.40	4.20		4.20
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¾					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
315	Cities Service	28	27	28	28½
429	Cities Service pf	85½	84¾	84⅞	85½
25	Republic Ry. & Light	37½	35½	35½	36¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	21	..	Miss. River Power	9	10
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	75	78	Miss. River Pow. pf	82	84
American Gas	118	120	Northern Ohio Electric	..	88
Am. Gas & Electric	120	124	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	69	74
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Traction	330	333	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	61	65
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. Power & Light	67	68	Northern States P. pf	98	100
Am. Power & Light pf	87¾	90	North. Texas Elec. pf	80	84
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	64	67	Pacific Gas & Elec	58½	59
Am. Water W. & E.	8	9	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	91
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	78	Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf	96	100
Am. W. W. & E. part	24	26	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	66	68
Carolina Power & Light	35	38	Southern Cal. Edison	89	91
Carolina P. & L. pf	96	100	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Cent. States Electric	9	11	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Cent. States Elec. pf	73	76	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	12½
Colorado Power	30	32	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	87	88
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Tampa Electric	122	127
Consumers' P. pf	95	99	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	55½	61½
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf	29½	27
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	75	76	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Dayton Power & L. pf	..	92	Tri-City R. L. pf	91	93½
Duluth Edison	..	80	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Electric R. & S. pf	99½	100	United Gas Improv.	89	89¼
Electric Storage	84	89	United Light & Rys	40	41
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94	Un. Light & Rys. pf	70	71
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	19
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	60	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	40	45	Western Power	15	15½
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	Western Power pf	53	56
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Wisconsin Edison	40	50
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	Yadkin River P. 75 pf.	98	101
Interstate El. pf	90	95			
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s	72	74	Nat. Sec. deb	48	53
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	80	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s	94	96
Cin. G. & E. 5s, 1st 5s, 1956	..	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98	99
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	87	88	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s	77	80	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Com'wealth P. & L. 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Ohio Edison 1st 5s, 1930	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	96	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cons. G. E. L. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	98½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	..	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s	42	89	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s	46	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	96
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Ct. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Ct. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	26	111
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Sec. 6s	..	113
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96½	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	97	98
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87
Nat. Power & Light 6s, 1929	100	102			
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	80½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ala. Co. 1st pf	102	102	102	10	Elkhorn Fuel	35½	35½	35½
13	Balt. Elec. pf	42½	42½	42½	25	Do pf	46½	46½	46½
60	Cent. Power	113¾	..	..	20	Mt. V. Mills pf	69	68½	69½
20	Com. Cred. pf. B	26½	26½	26½	30	North. Central	85	85	85
8	Cos. Ref. ctfs	13¼	13¼	13¼	5	United Ry	29	29	29
375	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13	12½	12½	10	U. S. Fidelity	105½	105½	105½
40	Do pf. ctfs	4¾	4¾	4¾	15	Wayland Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
103	Con. Coal	100½	100	100½					

Bonds.

$9,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	91	91	91	$5,000	Cosden & Co. 6s ctfs	98	98	98
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	105½	105½	105½	11,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs	103	102¾	102¾
1,000	City&Sub. 5s	100½	100½	100½	5,000	Elkhorn 6s	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Pow. 5s	93½	93½	93½	9,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	63	63	63
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	90	90	90	1,000	United Ry. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	Con. P. notes	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000	W. Va. & P. 4s	82	82	82

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
245	Alaska Gold	6⅝	6	..	116	Mass Con	13¼	13¼	13¼
87	Allouez	62¾	62¾	62¾	35	Mohawk	92½	92½	92½
230	Am. Zinc	33½	33	33¼	25	New Arcadian	34	34	34
100	Do pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	830	North Butte	19¼	19	19
170	Arizona Com	14¾	14¾	14¾	300	North Lake	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Butte & Bal	60c	47c	47c	400	Old Domin	64	64	64
13	Cal. & Hecla	535	535	535	50	Osceola	90½	90½	90½
30	Chino	61¾	61¾	61¾	1,099	Pond Creek	27¾	26¼	27
100	Copper Range	63	61¾	61¾	40	Quincy	96½	96½	96½
2,461	Davis-Daly	6¾	6¾	6¾	110	Shannon	8½	8¼	8½
150	Daly-West	2	1¾	2	50	St. Mary's L	82½	81½	81½
1,100	East Butte	13	12¾	13	300	Sup. & Bos.	5¼	5¼	5¼
150	Franklin	7	7	7	35	Superior	9½	9½	9½
195	Granby	88	87	88	75	Trinity	5	4½	4½
100	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	325	Tuolumne	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
90	Indiana	2¼	2	2¼	225	U. S. Smelt.	62¼	62	62¼
1,575	Int. Con. Creek	73	72½	72½	92	Do pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
80	Isle Royale	32	32	32	50	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	257	Utah Con	16½	16½	16½
45	Lake	14¾	14¾	14¾	40	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼

Railroads.

6	Bos. & Prov.	190	190	190	2	Old Colony	116¼	116¼	116¼
5	Fitchb'g pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	41	W. Eastern R.	48¼	48¼	48¼
100	Me. Cent. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	14	Do pf	64	63½	63½
15	New Haven	36	36	36					

Miscellaneous.

60	Am. Ag. Ch.	92¾	92¾	92¾	55	Mass. El. pf	23	22½	23
4	Do pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	610	Mass. Gas	94	91¾	93½
60	Am. Sugar	122¾	122¾	122¾	25	Do pf	74	74	74
24	Do pf	118½	118½	118½	5	N. E. Tel	116½	116½	116½
2	Am. Wool. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	10	Pac. Mills	140	140	140
140	Amosk'g pf	91	90	90	129	Swift	153½	152	152½
425	A. G. & W. I.	11¾	11½	11½	91	Torrington	66½	66	66
10	Do pf	62	62	62	10	United Drug	74	74	74
60	Cuban Cem.	13¾	13¾	13¾	46	United Fruit	137	136	136
22	Edison	188	185	185	3,725	Un. Sh. Ma.	57¼	55½	56
10	Ga. R. & E.	86	86	86	74	Do pf	28½	28½	28½
200	Int. Por. Cem.	14	14	14	1,068	Ventura Oil	7¼	7	7

Bonds.

$2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	$10,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100
9,000	A. T. & T. 3s	98¾	98¾	98¾	6,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	104½	104½	104½
20,000	New Riv. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	3,000	Wes. Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
24,000	Pond Ck. 6s	110	109¾	109¾					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
940	Am. Ship	81½	79½	81½	30	Linde Air	200	200	200
20	Do pf	95	95	95	3,765	Lindsay Lt.	31½	29½	31½
260	Booth Fish.	117	116	116	480	Prest-O-Lite	143¼	141	141
55	Do pf	90	90	90	100	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
87	Carbide rts	17	17	17	40	Sears-Roeb	175½	174¼	174¼
100	Chi. El. Rys.	5½	5½	5½	10	Shaw	55	55	55
497	Ch. Pneu. T.	77¼	76½	77	140	Stew. Warn.	74½	74½	74½
25	Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	18	18	18	20	Swift	101	100	100
120	Cudahy	122½	121½	121½	753	Swift	153¼	152¼	153
20	Com. Edison	122½	122½	122½	567	Un. Carbide	205	204	204
265	Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	680	Un. Paperbd	30	30	30
11	Dia. Match	120¾	120¾	120¾	211	Wilson	74	71¼	74
128	Ill. Brick	78	78	78					

Bonds.

$1,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100	100	100	$11,000	So. Side El. 4½s	85	85	85
1,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	4,000	Swift Int. 5s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
87	Buff. & Susq.	55¾	55	55	558	Phila. Co	34	33¾	34
5	Cambria	163	163	163	92	Phila. Elec	30	29¾	29¾
1	Elec. Storage	62	62	62	1,095	Phila. R.T.C.	29½	29	29½
25	Gen. Asph. pf	60	60	60	110	Reading	100	99¼	100
90	Ins. of N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	73	Do 2d pf	42	42	42
4,361	L. Sup. Corp.	22	20¾	21¾	705	Tono. Belm't	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
15	Lehigh Nav.	77	76¾	76¾	55	Tono. Mining	1¼	1	1
100	Lit Bros	25	25	25	55	Union Trac.	42	42	42
258	Pennsylvania	53½	53¼	53½	1,498	Unit. Gas Imp.	79	77¾	78¾
45	Penn. Salt Mfg.	97	96	96	50	Warwick I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	100	100	100	$1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
4,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	79	79	79	10,000	Penn. Co. tem. ctf. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
14,000	Leh. Nav. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾
5,000	Leh. Val. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5,000	P., W. & B. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
					4,000	Unit. Ry. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾
					2,000	Welsbach 5s	98	98	98

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	W'nes-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf	14	16	14
American Brass	326	330	329
Atlas Powder	147	151	147
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	128	131	128
Bliss	500	550	450
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	105	110	101
Du Pont	252	255	252
Do old com	107	..	107
Do deb. pf	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	238	243	235
Do pf	115	118	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond	165	168	165
Scovill Mfg.	615	625	615
Winchester Arms	990	1000	990

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Irregularity marked the movement of prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Following an early degree of uncertainty, the market strengthened after midday, with trading sentiment particularly stimulated by reports that the belated subscriptions to the Liberty Loan were coming in in overwhelming volume. Softness, however, developed before the close, the advance having invited profit taking in some volume. United States Steel common was the leader in respect to activity, with more than 47,000 shares dealt in.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
69	Alaska Gold	6½	6⅛	6½	210	Max. Mot.	50½	49	49½
80	Allis Chal.	29¾	29	29	980	Mex. Pet.	102¾	99¾	99¾
550	Am. Beet S.	96¾	95¾	96¾	190	Miami Cop.	41¼	41¼	41¼
410	Am. Can.	50¼	50	50	100	Mid. Steel	65¼	64¾	64¾
150	Am. H. & L.	15½	15	15	90	Mo. P. w. i.	29¾	29¼	29¼
780	Am. Loco.	73¾	73	73¾	500	Nat. Conduit	38¾	38¼	38¼
750	Am. S. & R.	111¼	109¾	109¾	10	Nat. E. & S.	40¾	40¾	40¾
110	Am. Sugar	123	120¼	122¼	210	N. Y. Cent.	92¾	92¼	92¾
50	Am. Wool.	57¼	57	57	10	N.Y., N.H. & H.	35¼	35¼	35¼
2,310	Ana. Cop.	86½	86	85¼	10	Pennsylvania	53¼	53¼	53¼
145	At., T. & S. F.	102¾	102¾	102¾	50	P. C. I. & R.	53	52¾	53
650	Bald. Loco.	67¾	66	66	350	Ray Copper	30⅞	30½	30¾
200	Balt. & O.	74	73½	73¾	2,550	Reading	100	98¾	98¾
3,410	Beth. S. B.	153½	152½	153	150	Rep. I. & S.	93¼	92	92¼
50	Brook. R. T.	60¾	60	60¾	10	South. Pac.	94¾	94¾	94¾
100	Cal. Pet.	22¾	22	22	550	South. Ry.	28¾	27¾	28
800	Cent. Leath.	99	97¾	98	2,410	Studebaker	83¼	82¾	82¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61¼	200	Tob. Prod.	61	60	61
170	C., M. & St. P.	76½	75	75	1,520	Union Pac.	138⅞	137¾	137¾
340	Chino Cop.	61½	60¾	60¾	1,850	U. S. I. A.	170¾	166½	168½
320	Col. F. & I.	55¼	54	54	50	U. S. Rub.	61¾	61¾	61¾
50	Col. Iron	42¼	42¼	42¼	47,540	U. S. Steel	124¾	122¾	123¾
250	Corn. Prod.	32¾	32¾	32¾	540	Utah Cop.	117¾	116	116¾
1,150	Cruc. Steel	82¾	85¾	80¾	35	Web. pf. A.	50½	50½	50½
450	Cuba C. S.	46¾	44¾	46¾	10	Wilson & Co.	73½	73½	73½
160	Del. & Hud.	111	109¾	109¾	350	West. El.	55½	52½	53
390	Dist. Sec.	23	22¾	23	250	Wil. Overl.	30¾	29½	30
780	Erie	26¾	26¼	26¼		MINING STOCKS.			
50	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	500	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12
100	Gen. Mot.	114¾	111	111¾	300	Com. Va.	.23	.23	.23
20	Good. Co.	52½	52½	52½	1,000	Gold. Mer.	.06½	.06½	.06½
250	Insp. Cop.	66¾	65¾	66¼	500	Gt. Bend	.08	.08	.08
290	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	28¾	28¾	300	Gold. Con.	.52	.52	.52
950	Do pf	82¾	81	81	1,000	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
100	Int. Nickel	42	41½	41½	600	Jim But.	.75	.74	.74
50	Int. Paper	40¾	40	40	1,900	McNamara	.24	.23½	.23½
410	Ken. Cop.	47¾	47	47¼	1,000	Rescue E.	.24½	.24½	.24½
170	Lack. Steel	103¾	102¾	102¾	125	Ton. Bel.	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
10	Lehigh Val.	65¼	65¼	65¼					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Aetna Expl.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	1,500	N. A. P. & P.	5¾	5½	5¾
1,000	Air Reduc.	96	94½	94½	100	Rep. Truck.	72	72	72
345	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	50½	50	50	500	Stan. & T. Trans. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Am. Writ. Pa.	4	4	4	1,000	St. Jo. Lead	19	18¾	19
200	Brit.-Am. To. Ord.	17	17	17	400	‡Steel Alloy.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Do Ord. B.	17¾	17¾	17¾	6,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	32½	31½	31½
2,195	Carwen Steel	12	11¾	11¾	6,000	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞
1,000	Cent. Fabry.	33¾	33¾	33¾	1,000	U. S. St'ship.	5	4⅞	5
3,000	‡ Do pf.	57	56	56¾	5,000	‡Un. Motors.	29¾	27¾	27¾
600	Char. Lor A.	8½	8¼	8¼	500	‡U. S. Aircraft	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Chev. Motor.	100	95	98	300	‡U. S. L. & H.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,500	Cont'l Can.	42½	40¼	42	300	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡East. An. Ch.	5¼	4¾	5¼	2,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	.55	.51	.51
330	Emer. Phon.	7¾	7½	7½	3,000	‡Zinc Conc.	3¼	3	3¼
4,000	Ev

TAX ON WHISKY IS AGAIN PUT UP

Senate Committee Decides on $60 Levy on Each 100 Pounds of Grain Used in Manufacture.

TICKET SPECULATORS GAIN

Assessment on Their Sales Reduced —Tax on Newspapers and Corporation Profits Unsettled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Finance Committee adopted today an amendment offered to the War Revenue bill by Senator Gore to increase the prohibitive tax upon whisky from that tentatively agreed upon last week. Instead of the tax of $20 on each bushel of grain weighing fifty-six pounds used in the manufacture of distilled spirits, the committee decided to levy a tax of $60 on each 100 pounds of grain. The levy substituted today is two and one-half times greater than that agreed upon last week.

Levi Cooke, counsel for the national distillers, said tonight that the tax fixed today, if passed by Congress, would mean that whisky could not be put on the retail market at less than $20 a gallon. A quart of whisky now selling at $1 to the consumer, he said, allowing for the profit of the middleman and the retailer, would cost at least $6.25 a quart. That, he estimated, would leave the retailer so slight a margin of profit that it probably would not be profitable to handle.

Mr. Cooke estimated that the tax on materials entering into the production of whisky, including the proposed $60 per 100 pounds of grain and the $5 a gallon tax on syrups, would amount to from $12 to $15 a gallon. There is, besides, a tax of $2.20 on each gallon of whisky withdrawn from bond, fixed by the House and accepted by the Senate, making a total war tax of from $14.20 to $15.20, according to the grade of whisky. With the advanced cost of grain and the charges for handling, he said, the cost of a gallon of whisky would run from $20 to $25.

"The drink of whisky that now costs 15 cents at a bar," said Mr. Cooke, "would under the new tax cost at least 90 cents. No distiller would take the risk of making whisky under the new tax. The distillation of whisky, once the new rate goes into effect, will cease."

The Finance Committee decided not to make any change in the tax on beer of $2.20 a gallon fixed by the House, eliminated the proposed levy on grapes entering into the manufacture of wines.

The tax on theatre tickets sold by speculators was changed to graduated scale, running from 5 per cent. in excess above the box office scale not exceeding 50 cents. The tax tentatively agreed upon before was 50 per cent. of any excess above the box office charge. The amendment changing the tax reads as follows:

"Upon tickets of admission to theatres, operas, and other places of amusement sold at news stands, hotels, and places other than the ticket offices of such theatres, operas, or places of amusement a tax of 5 per centum of the amount for which such tickets are sold at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the regular or established price therefor at such ticket offices, and an additional tax of 50 per centum upon such tickets sold for more than 50 cents in excess of such established prices.

"There shall also be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to 30 per cent. of the amount for which the proprietors, managers, or employes of any opera house, theatre, or other place of amusement shall sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price of charge therefor."

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that the tax on theatre managers for tickets sold by speculators was put in as an extra safeguard to the public. The tax tentatively agreed upon for tickets sold by speculators, he said, was regarded as too high on tickets yielding up to 50 cents above the box-office price. The new rate, the committee believes, would impose a more equitable tax.

The committee definitely decided to levy no tax on lyceums, Chautauqua, and other performances run by local organizations.

Only a few more war tax items remain to be approved by the committee. Among these are the determination of the rate to be imposed on excess corporation profits, which will probably be 16 per cent., and the tax on newspapers and periodicals. These will be disposed of this week. Senator Hoke Smith, a member of the committee, said tonight the bill probably would not be ready for the Senate until early next week.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, said yesterday that of the additional funds needed to finance the war, at least $2,000,000,000 should be raised by Congress through taxation. He was opposed, he said, to any material reduction of the amount of the Revenue bill, now pending in the Senate, although he thought it a mistake to impose a retroactive tax on incomes.

"I believe the war should be financed, as far as possible, by taxation," he said. "In Great Britain they have raised $1,000,000,000 by taxing incomes, whereas, under existing laws, we raise about $220,000,000 by taxing incomes. And our wealth is three times as great as that of Great Britain."

Mr. Fitzgerald said if the Senate trimmed the Revenue bill down to any extent, the adoption of the measure would be opposed by the House.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.05
Andes	.10	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.40	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.06
Challenge Con	.61	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.08	Savage	.08
Confidence	.09	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.21	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.60
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Cons	.50
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.71	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.03	Jumbo Extension	.35
Midway	.10	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mizpah	.09	Kewanas	.14
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Speculator	.08
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.24	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Extension	2.35	Conciliator	.22
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.16
West End	.66	Utica Amalg	.19
West Tonopah	.22	White Caps	1.32½
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
		Big Jim	.75
		Nevada Hills	.27
		Packard	.34
		Rochester	.54
		Round Mountain	.35

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
COLORADO SPRINGS.					
Cresson	5	5¼	Granite	50	50
Dr. J'pot	5	6	Isabella	9¼	10¼
Elkton	6¾	7⅝	McKinney	23	25
El Paso	30	35	Portland	146½	157
Fanny B.	4	5½	U. Gold M.	18½	20
Golden C.	217	219	Vindicator	75	80
Gold Sov.	4	5			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Thirty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,308,600, were chartered today. They include:

Walden Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; R. Deisel, S. Salmansohn, D. Friedman, 215 West 109th St.

Safren & Hanan Brothers, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturers of women's and misses' outer goods, $10,000; L. Safren, J. Hanan, Jr., D. J. Glanz, 217 Broadway.

McIlravy Salt Co., Inc., Manhattan, mine salt and products, $150,000; A. J. and H. and J. McIlravy, 74 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

Terry Shipbuilding Corp., Manhattan, ship construction, 20,000 shares of common stock, no par value, active capital, $100,000; W. Cornell, H. F. John, G. O. Wagner, Grand Central Terminal Building.

L. & S. Feather Co., Inc., Manhattan, feathers and upholstery trimmings, $5,000; S. W. Phillips, L. Berlin, S. E. Panitz, 881 East 170th St.

American Novelty Wash Suit Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture boys' wash suits, $20,000; C. G. Jacobs, I. and M. Gelber, 126 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Sterling Shoes, Inc., Buffalo, shoes, $20,000; W. C. Newcomb, L. E. Desbecker, I. L. Fisk, Buffalo.

Woman Citizen Corp., Manhattan, deal in suffrage publications, $50,000; C. Catt, M. G. Hay, S. W. Fels, 49 West 9th St.

The Southern Fiscal Corp., Manhattan, finance companies and develop natural resources, $10,000; J. Davis, J. C. Temple, M. S. Beebe, Schenectady.

L. J. S. Plumbing Corp., Buffalo, plumbing and heating, $5,000; L. F. and M. F. Sigl, E. Vanderbuch, Buffalo.

Swift River Inn Corp., Manhattan, inns and hotels, $25,000; A. P. and U. A. Hunt, A. Tucker, 121 East 79th St.

Schrag & Arkin, Inc., Manhattan, metal novelties, $5,000; P. Schrag, A. Arkin, D. L. Moss, 80 Wall St.

John M. Riehle & Co., Inc., Manhattan, insurance and underwriting, $10,000; A. Kurzenmond and O. and T. M. Riehle, 219 West 81st St.

Grapin Exhibition Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and amusements, $25,000; J. Graf, A. H. and L. Pincus, 200 West 54th St.

Credit Conserving Corp., Manhattan, trade agency, $15,000; B. C. Krehbiel, E. M. Stone, A. H. Hyatt, 10 Wall St.

Wesson Co., Ltd., Inc., Manhattan, food canning and preserving business, $75,000; G. Oxren, L. W. Severy, S. Platin, 114 West 79th St.

Indian Head Lumber Co., Yonkers, lumber and timber, $10,000; W. D. Ahearn, J. J. Hanrahan, F. E. Silsby, Yonkers.

Cornellian Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty and advertising, $50,000; William D. W. Rogers, R. Tunis, J. H. Boyle, 502 West 180th St.

Mary's Ankle Co., Inc., Manhattan, produce the play, "Mary's Ankle," in motion pictures, $5,000; A. H. Woods, M. Herman, R. I. Kohn, 236 West 43d St.

Graham Bros. Sales Co. of N. Y., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture autos and motor vehicles, 300 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 300 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $31,500; W. O. Crabtree, F. R. Valley, W. Lewis, 1,417 Broadway.

Durex Aniline Works, Inc., Manhattan, dyes, paints, and chemicals, $10,000; S. E. Baer, H. M. and M. Toch, 229 West 86th St.

Tessen & Tessen Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; R. S. Nichols, W. E. Trent, L. A. Dessar, 25 Broad St.

Enco Hosiery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission business, $30,000; I. A. Raff, H. L. Lewine, E. A. Kole, 1 Liberty St.

Larkin & Sangster, Buffalo, contracting and construction, $100,000; L. P. Burnside, H. E. Larkin, A. J. Sangster, Buffalo.

Sanran Coal and Ice Co., Inc., Queens, coal, coke, and refrigerating business; $10,000; S. Sanran, Weehawken, C. H. Rogers, W. J. Dalton, 274 Broadway.

Joseph Spiero Co., Inc., Manhattan, general insurance and brokerage, $100,000; R. G. Griffin, A. M. Eberhart, J. L. King, 17 Battery Place.

Triangle Garages, Inc., Manhattan, garage construction and operation, $150,000; A. H. Stewart, Jr. E. B. Slade, C. A. Roberts, 700 West 180th St.

Capital Increases.—L. Gottlieb & Sons, Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Onondaga Lithoite Co., Syracuse, $140,000 to $228,000; Metropolis Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; W. J. Patterson & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Nicosia Bros. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; The Nafra Co., Inc., Manhattan, $125,000 to $1,000,000; J. N. Wood & Co., Inc., Elmira, $25,000 to $50,000; Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., Manhattan, $2,700,000 to $9,000,000; Ramsey Motor Car Co., Manhattan, $2,500 to $5,000; Edward M. Raphael & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Capital Decrease.—William M. Wise, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $50,000.

Authorizations.—The Congoleum Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, coal tar products, $200,000. Domestic.—Ed. J. Ely, 1 E. 42d St., $500; Cahill Towing Line, Inc., New Jersey, towing and transportation, $100,000. Representative, W. S. Pollard, 140 Broad St.

Monticello Hotel Co., Inc., Manhattan; Montauk Shirt Co., Glens Falls; Penn Realty Co., Manhattan; J. S. Schrimpton Co., Inc., Binghamton; Hillcrest Golf and Country Club Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—Charters filed: A. Raymond Co., Trenton, conduct a general contracting business, $50,000; A. Raymond Raff, John F. Baff, William H. Boyd, Phila., Penn.

Dwyer Steel Products Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in steel, iron and other products, $1,250,000; John G. Rumney, President, and Harold F. Wardell, Secretary.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 14.—Charters filed: Renwood Oil Corporation, to drill for oil and to market the same, also deal in coal, iron, &c., $10,000,000; A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, Ferris Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

American U-Boat and Aero Corp., to build and operate boats and airplanes, &c., $3,000,000; A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, Ferris Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Cumberland Petroleum and Refining Co., to drill and market for oil, gas, petroleum, &c., $1,000,000; John T. Severs, Kansas City, Mo.; R. C. Clapp, U. S. Barr, Wichita, Kan.

Business Builders and Underwriters Co., Inc., to deal in and with investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; G. W. Remington, Irvington, N. Y.; Frederick L. Hurt, S. Howard Hurt, New York.

Blue Grass Oil Co., to acquire oil lands and to develop the same, $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, W. L. Gunther, Harry B. Davis, New York.

Increase in capital stock: Tennessee Petroleum Co., New York, from $500,000 to $4,500,000.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale starting with Lot 500

CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer

Will sell at public auction on this day,

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917,

at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of

A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY,

Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,

No. 5 EAST 48TH STREET

Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of

Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, Chinaware, Silverware and other rare and valuable articles of Household Furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satinwood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.

The property may be examined on any day between now and the day of sale, and catalogues of sale may be had upon application at the premises at any time after Monday, the 11th day of June, and for further particulars application may be made either to the Auctioneer at his place of business, No. 538 Broadway, or to Leo Oppenheimer, attorney for the chattel mortgagee, No. 60 Wall Street.

$40,000 Stock of

Art Stamped Linen

EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL

Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery, floss, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery, hoopies, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilbrey.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,

will SELL, TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1917, 10:30 A. M., 461 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock. Exhibition Monday, June 18th, 10 A. M.-5 P. M.

T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2438.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. & J., 32 Greene St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles only. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at better grade Fall line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Will look at coats all this week. Rosing & Cohn, 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall line of coats. 19 West 24th, twelfth floor.

COATS.—Looking at children's and juniors, all week. 118 West 22d, 9th floor.

COTTON GOODS—Interested in 25 cases of nainsook; spot or future delivery. Telephone Spring 5759.

CREPE.—Open to buy 3904 Juilliard's crepe, all colors; state price and assortment. F. 189 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE—Open to buy quantity. F 195 Times.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on crepe de chine and crepe Georgette dresses for quick delivery; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESS CONTRACTORS will be interviewed, with samples, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock, at Room 819, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge dresses, submit own samples, all this and all next week, 148 Madison Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta and serge dresses; call with samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash, jobs, any quantity taffeta, crepe de chine, Georgette, and wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Manufacturer of dresses ready to look at serge and satin dresses for Fall season; write for appointment. F 192 Times.

GEORGETTE.—Open to buy at a price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

JOBBER wanted; we are sub-manufacturing waist for the last 4 years and are looking for a jobber who can keep us busy on 30 machines. Farr, 2138.

MESSALINES.—Black wanted, cheap, 35 or 36 inches. Phone Franklin 1778.

POPLINS.—Open for large quantities, all shades, American, Myers Jolesch, Walthour, or others; pay cash. F 66 Times.

POPLIN.—Silk and cotton; will buy any quantity. Brisk & Beckelman, 120 West 31st. Phone Farragut 4783.

POPLIN.—Open for American Woolen Co. black poplin, 67000½. Benjamin Levy, 22 West 32d.

POPLIN.—William Whitman 746, black and navy; will pay cash. Proops & Halper, 84 West 15th St.

SAMPLE PINKING MACHINE with 20-inch cutting knife. Phone 1300 Franklin.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity blue Wamkuck, 334, 386, 386.16, also other makes, 14 to 16 oz. Mad. Sq. 680.

SERGE—All wool; open for large quantity. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

SERGES.—Open for Julliard 54274, 54249; Botany 11453, Hartman's 104. Chelsea 8867.

SILK SERGES.—Jersey silk manufacturer wants silk serges. Telephone Farragut 8792.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at new Fall suits. Tenth floor, 14 West 30th.

TAFFETA.—Open for large quantity. Brisk & Beckelman, 120 West 31st. Phone Farragut 4783.

TAFFETAS.—Can use a quantity of navy taffetas at once. Vanderbilt 3732.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for Stursberg Schell No. 4023, navy. A. Greenberg & Co., Madison Square 1546.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Pekin green, 12 to 14 ounces, 50 pieces. Farragut 2187.

VELOUR, wool, Spring shades, off price. Colonial Cloak Co., 34 East 12th.

VOILES, printed, gingham, quantity wanted for cash. 3 West 29th St., Room 301.

WASH SUITS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Moscovics, Fifth Av. job at once; also Fall suits; to be shown at once. Ben. F. Levy, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

AMBER.—Large job quantity assorted amber, jet, various colored celluloid and wood beads; also quantity platinoid lorgnette chains, with fancy set stones. California Trading Co., 49 Maiden Lane. Phone John 2089.

BROADCLOTH—29 pieces white broadcloth, 22 pieces white flannel; will close low figure. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHINCHILLA.—White and colored, mustard, gabardines, velours at low prices. Mad. Sq. 2424.

COATS.—See our all-wool American poplin coats, length 48 inches, full sweep, in the shades of navy and black, sizes 16 to 44, at the price of $6.75 net. A most wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Sagiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats, all colors; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 W. 25th St.

COATS.—259 Infants' and children's Spring coats; sell at sacrifice. 5 Boerum St., Brooklyn.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles, all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch white, Julliard's 613, Pacific 61; bargain prices. P 96 Times.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale, all colors, at a sacrifice. Madison Square 6863.

DRESS FASTENERS—Standard Four Spring; large quantities, immediate delivery; sizes 000, 00, 0, Nickel Plated, Gunmetal and Fastener Co., 237 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

DRESSES.—Navy taffeta dresses, immediate delivery; 500 cotton dresses to close out, 162 West 25th. Farragut 9686.

DRESSES—500 voile, gingham, tussahs, to close out; special price; taffeta for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 silk afternoon and evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Nifty navy, taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffeta; also gingham and cottons; splendid values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silks, high-class models, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's kerami for sale. Telephone Farragut 3334.

PALM BEACH SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

PLUSHES.—We have to offer Blumenthal Lapinex and Philadelphia, 50-50. Chelsea 9896.

RAGS and remnants, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. F 192 Times.

RUBBER BOOTS, men's, women's, perfect, 325 pairs, bargains; various styles. Franklin 1358.

SERGE.—Will sell A. D. Juilliard's 54221 black and navy serge, less than mill price. Greeley 620.

SHOE-TOP CLOTH.—We have American Kersey in shoe-top shades. Chelsea 9867.

SILK.—To close out fancy silk, cheap. Ansonia Silk Mills, 25 East 21st.

SKIRT MANUFACTURING PLANT for sale, complete or in part, machines, motor, pressing outfit, cutting tables, fixtures, &c. Phone Main 8374.

SKIRTS.—American Woolen poplin, $2.25 net; clever styles; best values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Silverbloom suits to close out. Bricker, 127 West 17th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS for exporters, imported; guaranteed; 50 white; immediate delivery. Call Rector 6534.

SUITING.—Have 600 pieces Amoskeag 22-inch Invincible sport striped cotton suiting, special price. M. Silverman & Son, Philadelphia.

SUITS, navy poplin, for immediate delivery, at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Offerings to Buyers

TAFFETAS.—Retiring from silk department; closing out large quantities of black and navy taffetas. Dorothea Silk Mills, 119 West 25th St.

TAFFETA AND SATIN.—Striped and plaid taffeta and satin at clearance prices. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick, $12; also beautiful line from $18 to $60. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out, reasonable prices. Deutschman Bros., 15 West 20th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $6.50 per doz. up. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Pan-American Skirt, 5 West 31st St.

WASH SKIRTS—500 dozen to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...5@5½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5@5½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The C. O. D. Habit.

The general manager of a local department store was lamenting the habit some women have of ordering goods for "the fun of it." He reached out for a bundle of correspondence on his desk and extracted a number of sales slips. There were six of them, calling for a nightgown, a chemise, a pair of gloves, another pair of gloves, a waist, and a pair of stockings. All of these articles had been sent C. O. D. to a woman customer, who rejected them all. The driver's notation, short and to the point, was, "She never takes anything."

Tailors Hit Again.

All is not smooth sailing with the tailor to the trade houses in the men's wear trade. This branch of the clothing industry is dependent largely on a large variety of styles in fine goods. The mills for the most part are trying to cut down wherever possible on their lines of fancies, because of the difficulty of getting special yarns and their high prices. The importation of special fabrics has also been seriously hampered by the shortage of ships, and prices, when such goods are obtainable, are almost prohibitive.

No Corset Style Change.

Corset manufacturers find themselves up against more or less of a stone wall in trying to put into effect any style changes. The trade feels that some new is needed to spur up the demand, which has been lagging for some time past. The inflexible position of the present styles was outlined by one member of the trade yesterday. "While the war is on," he said, "I do not believe there will be much in the way of style changes. A large number of women have enlisted for the war work of some sort or another, and the corset styles now in vogue permit them the freedom of movement they desire."

Millinery That Is Selling.

Manufacturers in the New York market, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, report action on a number of articles. They include white Milan hemps in sport goods, real hair hats, Neapolitans, for the Italian hemp sport hats of split and white Milan straw. White felt hats with colored brims of felt or velvet in small and medium shapes are selling well, and the same report is made of ribbon sport hats of narrow grosgrain ribbon with tassels or fringes, and a contrasting velvet or silk facing. Georgette hats in white, flower trimmed, with transparent brims in smaller shapes, are also mentioned as doing well.

Tablecloths of Linen.

In the many varieties of stripes, which are the most popular of the fine linen tablecloths at present, there is one with fine stripes and a vase border which is of the Louis and Sheraton style and is used with furniture of that period. In large and effective designs is a beautiful thistle pattern from Scotland and a laurel pattern with the berries from Ireland. A wild carrot or Queen Anne lace design, Scotch, is beautiful, and an Irish linen has a Du Barry figure design—cupids. Most expensive linens come in the plain damask, napkins and tablecloths from $75 to $150 and $200.

New Collapsible Umbrella.

The man who travels "light" has a grip umbrella these days. There has long been the suitcase umbrella with the handle which folds over. The grip umbrella is one-third shorter, and not only does the handle fold over, but the umbrella part proper collapses, the cover pulling cut into a ruffle-like fold which is drawn into place again when the umbrella is pulled out and raised. There is a short three-cornered case in which the collapsed umbrella is carried.

Not Found at Given Address.

The amount of expense and trouble to which a store is put in delivering merchandise is aggravated by the large number of shoppers who willfully or unintentionally give incorrect names and addresses. A large local store last week had 604 C. O. D. packages returned with the note made that the customers could not be found at the addresses given. As some of the stores figure their delivery expenses at times as high as 50 cents a package, the item of these returns reaches an important amount in the course of time.

Gray Goods Grow Quieter.

After the flurried buying of the day before, gray goods were not so actively traded in yesterday. The sales figures fell below those of Wednesday, but at the same time the day's business was considered fair. Transactions occurred on 64-60s, 38½-inch, for June and July delivery, at 10½ cents, and there were sales of 68-72s, 39-inch, at 11½ cents and 60-48s, at 9 cents for the same shipment. The supply of 39-inch 80 squares seemed to be exhausted after the withdrawal of the 40,000 pieces bought by a foreign Government on Wednesday. Fourteen and a quarter cents were offered for them for June delivery, and the bidder's wants went unsatisfied. Following is the list of prices for the day:

39-inch, 80-80s	14¼@38½-inch,	64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼@38½-inch,	64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11½@38½-inch,	60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼@38½-inch,	60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10½@27-inch,	64-60s	7c

Not Much Waste of Material.

Although the Government's effort to reduce the use of surplus material in clothing manufacture may result in some saving the amount will not reach any considerable proportions, according to a factor in the industry. The trade, he said, has been doing all in its power to check waste for the last two years, owing to the conditions forced on the industry by the war. He instanced the use of sample swatches by the clothiers instead of blankets, and the constant tendency to cut down the weight of goods so that they might prove a less costly item. "We may save a little through the elimination of trouser cuffs, patch pockets and other trivial style details," he said, "but clothing manufacturing just now, to my way of thinking, is on about as efficient basis as any business in the country. The Government won't have to force us to economize waste. We have had that problem on our hands for many months."

RENT FOR FREIGHT CARS CUT

Railroads' War Board Fixes Daily Charge at Sixty Cents.

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, has notified all carriers that in future the per diem rate, or the daily rental which one railroad pays another for the use of a freight car, shall be 60 cents, comparing with the rate of 75 cents established five 15 last. The lower rate will be in force until Sept. 30, when the matter will be taken up again.

The per diem rate was formerly 45 cents, but was increased to 75 cents to force carriers to return each other's cars. Under the car service rules now in force more latitude is permitted in the use of freight equipment.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ACADEMY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Academy Construction Company, Inc., contractors and builders, 147 East 125th Street, by the following creditors: Adolph Weiser, $500; William Wind, $500; Aronson & Goldman, $500. Judge Manton has appointed E. Bright Wilson receiver, $2,500 bond.

JOSEPH BLUMENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Blumenfeld, jeweler in Jewelry Exchange, 941 Intervale Avenue, by the following creditors: Benjamin Diamond, $80; William Loweth Company, $146; Charles G. Rieder, $108, and Rodney Bros., $200.

SALVATORE CARDILLO, 2 West Sixteenth St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,403 and no assets.

ISRAEL SHERMAN, 1,000 Fox Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,229 and no assets.

GERALD A. BOLTON, a salesman, 163 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $32,155 and assets of $70.

FRANCIS J. GALLAGHER, a liquor dealer, 2 East Twenty-eighth St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $111,504 and assets of $32,300.

THE INDEPENDENT TABLE COMPANY, INC.—Judge Manton has appointed William F. Buckley receiver for the Independent Table Company, Inc., 71 Goerck Street, in $500 bond. Liabilities are said to be $8,500 and assets $1,500.

ST. GALLIN AMERICAN EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Judge Manton has appointed Max Lewis receiver for St. Gallin American Embroidery Works, 959 Morris Av., in $500 bond.

JOSEPH PILTZ.—Judge Manton has appointed Martin Byrne receiver for Joseph Piltz, 909 Intervale Av., in $1,000 bond.

REBECCA FISHKIN.—Judge Manton has appointed Right Wilson receiver for Rebecca Fishkin, 217 East 110th Street, lending money, in $1,000 bond.

FRANCES GLYNE, INC., millinery and gowns, 52 East 34 Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,061 and assets of $27,267.

FISHGOLD BROS., manufacturers of children's dresses, 121 Prince Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,366 and assets of $11,110.

EAST RIVER FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., 2 to 6 Tompkins Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,620 and assets of $850.

JOSEPH LEVIN, INC.—Judge Manton has confirmed the composition offer made by Joseph Levin, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 31 West Thirty-eighth Street, with creditors on a settlement of 20 per cent., payable in cash.

PEETZ CORSET COMPANY, corsets, 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, has assigned to Morris B. Arnold.

COSMOPOLITAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cosmopolitan Construction Company, Richmond Hill, Queens County, by the Curtis-Brislin Lumber Company, $701.72.

LOUIS GOLDNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Goldner, 530 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Colonial Metal Bed Company, Inc., $128; New York American Bed Co., $115.15; Harry Horowitz, $173.75, and the United Spring Bed Co., $50.50.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Chalmers Brown, a confectioner of Newcastle, Ind., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, listing his liabilities as $9,846.90 and assets at $258.13.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14.—Monitor Clock Works, Inc., of Brockport, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $80,484.95, assets $79,-886.80.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14.—Nishan Matosian, grocery and fruit, East St. Louis, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, liabilities (confirmed) $8,702, assets $3,882.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Auerbach, Samuel—M. Rabner et al. $244.63
Abrahams, Jacob; Elizabeth Abraham, and Annie Gottlieb—E. de Cordova 2,654.06
Becher, Morris—J. Schreiber 372.42
Brody, Samuel—B. Altman & Co. 111.64
Brown, Wm. J., President—W. Ernest 709.51
Bernstein, Benjamin—H. Slador, costs 108.55
Same—P. Slador, costs 108.58
Bernstein, Sarah—H. Slador, costs 113.05
Same—P. Slador, costs 108.65
Bay Wood and Construction Co., Inc.—Hay-Walker Brick Co., Inc. 114.06
City of New York—R. M. Wilkins

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With the sale of the Verona apartment house on Madison Avenue, also the residence of the late Lloyd S. Bryce on Fifth Avenue, the realty market yesterday resumed its former activity.

The Verona deal, representing an investment of about $800,000, involved the sale of the ten-story apartment house of that name on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, 100.5 on the avenue by 102.6 on the street. It was sold by the estate of Colonel Francis S. Leland, through the United States Trust Company as trustee. N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers.

Clarence Payne, the California investor who figured over a year ago in the purchase of the new Postal Life Building, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, and who has purchased other high-class properties, was the buyer. The bells have been holding the property at $800,000. Former Justice Charles E. Hughes rented a large apartment in the building last Fall. The house is well rented, and although erected several years ago it has continued to rank as one of the most desirable apartment structures in the choice east side section.

Gen. Bryce's Fifth Avenue Home Sold.

Fifth Avenue, which has been unusually active in fine residence sales this season, contributed another important transaction to the number in the sale of the former home of General Lloyd S. Bryce, at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street. The house is a marble-front English basement dwelling, erected about nine years ago by the late General Bryce. It covers a plot fronting 40 feet by 100 feet deep, adjoining the William Salomon home, on the Eighty-third Street corner.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the sale. The buyer, it was said, is a New Yorker, who will occupy the residence. The holding price was $500,000. The property is assessed by the city at $360,000, of which $220,000 is land value.

Protective Purchase for Apartment.

As a protection to the thirteen-story apartment house at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street the two four-story dwellings at 272 and 274 West Ninety-fourth Street, abutting the property in the rear, have been purchased from Mrs. Catherine O'Hara. Each has a frontage of 15 feet. They were bought by Anthony Campagnera and Vito Cerabone, owners of the new apartment building, and title will be taken in the name of the West Ninety-fourth Street Corporation.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

A client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. has purchased the residence of the late Supreme Court Justice Joseph Daly at 19 East Sixty-second Street. The property consists of a four-story and basement structure on a lot 20.6 by 100.5, located 88 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Leonard W. Simmons has resold to Oscar L. Richard, President of the State Bank, the four-story dwelling at 44 East Seventy-second Street, on a lot 20 by 102.2. The seller acquired the property earlier in the week from John Moller. Both sales were negotiated by A. H. Levy. The new owner owns the adjoining house, No. 46, and now controls a plot 40 by 102.2.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, purchased from Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, representing the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 223 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, near West End Avenue. H. L. Lewis negotiated the sale.

Columbia University has added to its holdings on 117th Street, between Morningside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue, by the purchase of the five-story dwelling No. 433 from James R. Wheeler. Columbia now holds title to Nos. 407, 411, 415, 419, 421, 429, and 431, similar structures.

Tenement Sales.

John A. Brown, Jr., has purchased from Addie R. Altman 876 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on a lot 25.8 by 106.8, located on the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street.

William A. Bawder has purchased from R. Falkenberg 321 and 323 East Seventy-seventh Street, two four-story tenements, each on a lot 25 by 102.2.

Bronx Sales.

The dwelling at 223 West 178th Street, 22 by 96, was sold for Mrs. Harriett Streeker by H. Hornstein, in part payment she took two lots on a plot 54 by 172, at Elmsford, Westchester County.

The Wilson Bryant Company sold to Netta Horowitz 1,081 Simpson Street, a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100.

Valentine Danenhauser bought from Charles Liede 1,173 Forest Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 20 by 87.7.

Brooklyn.

The two-story store building at 649 Degraw Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by the John Pullman Real Estate Company for John H. Delock to George Welardi.

Joseph Metzger has sold the plot on the southeast corner of Berry and North First Streets, 181 by 146.8, for Wolzer & Rosenblum to a builder for improvement with a garage.

Long Island.

The McNight Realty Company sold at Great Neck Estates to Dr. A. E. Axtell of Great Neck a large residential plot, near Lenox Avenue and Ash Drive. This plot fronts the Great Neck Golf Club links, and will be immediately improved by a residence to cost about $15,000.

Thomas Healy has purchased the former residence of Ralph Polk Buell on Edgewater Place, Bayside Park, overlooking Little Neck Bay. The plot is about an acre. The sale was made through Fred C. Pearson.

Staten Island Acreage Deal.

The thirty-four-acre tract at Princes Bay, recently sold by Percival G. Ullman, Jr., to R. Wood and resold by the latter to M. Rowell, has again been resold by Mr. Ullman to an investor.

Important John Street Lease.

Madero Brothers have increased their commercial space in the downtown section by renting the four upper floors in the building at 98 John Street, extending to 17 Platt Street. The Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers. They recently leased to the same firm the adjoining building at 100 John Street, going through to Platt Street. The recent lease is for five years. The firm has extensive Mexican business relations.

The same brokers leased the store and basement at 98 John Street to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. These two properties are now tenanted at rentals aggregating about $15,000 per annum, the most important John Street lease east of William Street negotiated this season.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at 1,146 Broadway to the Frankel Display Fixture Company, the store at 366 Sixth Avenue to the King Manufacturing Company, and the story at 56 East Thirteenth Street to W. H. Flattau & Son.

The Nehring Company has leased for a term of years showroom space at 1,050 and 1,052 St. Nicholas Avenue. In the St. Nicholas Building, to the Indian Motor Cycle Agency of Washington Heights, and also a store in the same building to the B. B. Tailors.

The Kaufman-Morris Company, who recently leased the entire northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, have leased their former showroom, 1,800 Broadway, to Meridian Motors, Inc., and V. Vivaudou for a term of years. William J. Smith was the broker in the transaction.

Pease & Elliman leased for A. D. Tiefenthal the store at 81 New Street, northwest corner of Beaver Street, to the Gem Fountain Company for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

Justice Greenbaum has appointed Charles S. Lyons of 158 Broadway receiver of the rents of the eleven-story building at 44½ to 46 Maiden Lane and 37-39 Liberty Street pending the suit brought by the Lawyers Title and Trust Company against the Liberty Street Holding Corporation and others to foreclose a mortgage of $800,000.

A building loan of $650,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the 21 East Fortieth Street Company for the erection of a twenty-one-story commercial building on the plot 51.9 by 91.6 at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street.

The Monroe Building, a nine-story structure running through from Rose to Vandewater Streets, will be sold at auction today in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

126th St., 65 and 67 East, n s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 35x100.11, two three-story dwellings; to Morris B. Baer for $10,775.

118th St., 71 West, n s, 205.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat; J. J. Regan against W. J. Regan, et al.; I. N. Williams, attorney; partition; to Henry De Witt for $18,900.

Clinton St, 157, w s, 83.5 ft n of Grand St, 20x50, three-story tenement and stores; S. L. Meuser against C. L. Singer et al.; T. J. Farrell, attorney; due $16,904.35; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 2,291, w s, 75.8 ft n of 117th St, 25.3x110, frame buildings; City of New York against J. P. Crist et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $12,709.14; taxes, &c., $1,925.87; to the plaintiff for $500.

50th St, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x93.6, six-story tenement and stores; S. H. Jackson against James Ferguson et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $7,927.10; taxes, &c., $232.80; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

8th St, 55 West, n s, 152.7 ft e of 6th Av, 24.11x90.11, six-story building with store; Manhattan Savings Institute against G. W. Hauck et al.; Rapallo & K, attorneys; due, $33,125.59; taxes, &c., $1,740; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,382, w s, 76.80 ft s of 79th St, 25.0x100, five-story tenement and store; E. J. Cook against M. A. Kane et al.; H. S. Cook, attorney; due, $19,195.22; taxes, &c., $579.60; to the plaintiff for $20,325.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

3d Av, 3,702, e s, 26.5 ft n of 170th St, 26x100, five-story flat; Rosa Baum against T. D. Malcolm et al.; Kelly & P., attorneys; due, $3,589.86; taxes, &c., $850.73; to the plaintiff for $250 over prior liens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West Farms Road, s w corner of Bryant Av, for a one-story brick store and bakery, 72x54.06; S. M. & K. Realty Co., Incorp., William J. Sloan, 316 East 65th St, President, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Westchester Av, w s, 55.2 ft s of Forest Av, for a one-story brick store, 116.4x35.8; Sophie Brener, 408 Lexington Av, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 45th St, to a thirteen-story hotel; M. Byrnes Estate, 55 Cedar St, owner; G. E. T. Wells, 55 Cedar St, architect; cost, $8,000.

133d St, 690, to a one-story brick garage, 25x16; William Hochreiter, 688 East 133d St, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whiston, 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

189TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Hajak Brothers & Co., Inc., against Washington Place Building Co., owner and contractor.....$916

Bronx.

SD AV, 8,651; Philip Adelstein against John Doe, owner; Frank Lore, contractor.....$15

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

18TH ST, 3 to 9 West; Empire Fireproof Door Co. against Anasrar Realty Co. et al., May 14, 1917.....$275

45TH ST, 217 to 225 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Frank Seery et al., Dec. 5, 1916, canceled.....$2,600

45TH ST, 217 to 225 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Frank Seery et al., Dec. 5, 1916, canceled.....$2,600

45TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Frank Seery et al., Dec. 5, 1916, canceled.....$2,988

46TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Frank Seery et al., Dec. 5, 1916, canceled.....$2,988

48TH ST, 107 West; Frank Gerbt against Elise G. Van Auken et al., April 18, 1917, by bond.....$79

82D ST, 146 West; Patrick H. Kennedy against Minnie A. Perveer et al., March 2, 1917, (by deposit).....$295

Bronx.

WATERLOO PLACE, 1,817; Bronx Tinsmith Supply Co. against Abraham Kaplan et al., Dec. 2, 1916.....$65

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SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Long Island.

To Rent.—Bridgehampton, Long Island; Beach House; attractive 15-room modern cottage for Summer season; price $1,200. Inquire A. H. Odell, 580 5th Av. Phone Bryant 2216.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

RYE WATER FRONT.
Beautiful residence.
Never in market before.
Will rent furnished.
July 1st-November 1st, $4,000.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER,
50 East 42d St., New York.
Murray Hill 2465. Rye 576.

For rent, at White Plains, furnished residence, eight rooms and bath; gas and electric light; sleeping porch; garage and large garden; quiet residential street, with beautiful view, near trolley; terms $115 a month with garage, $100 a month without garage; references required; will rent for July and August. Apply R. P. Ray, 189 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 540 White Plains.

Larchmont.—Handsomely furnished, attractive house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; stucco; garage; garden planted; 2 minutes from station; 35 minutes Grand Central. Larchmont 658. 133 Larchmont Av.

Long Island.

Edgemere. — Beautiful, completely furnished home; directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman, 19 West 46th St.

New Jersey.

To let for the season, 7-room furnished house at Westfield; modern conveniences; large grounds; garage for two cars; poultry house; fruit trees, berry bushes; vegetable garden all planted; 19 minutes from station; price $500. R. L. Broome, Westfield, N. J., or New York. Phone 4374 Gramercy.

For rent, reasonable, comfortable 12-room house; eight sleeping rooms; on ocean; Point Pleasant, N. J. For details address Ferdinand Gutmann & Co., 124 West 29th St., or apply A. O. S. Havens, Real Estate, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Greenwood Lake.—Four to nine room bungalows, fully equipped; twenty-room boarding house, ready for immediate occupancy. Apply K. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

To Let.—Palisades, N. J., modern 12-room house; grand location; reasonable. Dr. Quigley, 506 Fulton St., Union Hill.

Furnished 10-room house for rent; modern. W. D. Suydam, Moraemere, N. J. Phone 2232 Cortland.

New York State.

For rent at Silver Bay, on Lake George, N. Y., 2 cottages, furnished; spring water, hot and cold; inside toilets and bath; fine bathing beach. Address 644 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Connecticut.

Greenwich. — Unusually attractive furnished house of 6 master's, 3 servants', and 4 bathrooms; garage; tennis court; large lawns; 5 minutes from station; $2,000 for Summer. Telephone Cortlandt 2083.

To rent, Stonington, Conn., a modern cottage, furnished; boating, bathing, and fishing.

Miscellaneous.

NO. CONWAY, N. H.—To let for the season, furnished cottage; seven rooms and bath; five minutes to everything. Write for terms and full particulars, Ross A. Wood, Farmington, R. F. D. No. 4 Maine.

Shore cottage for rent; 8-room furnished cottage; bathing, fishing, boating, country products; $100 for season. Ninetta Fifield, Stonington, Me.

Wanted—Furnished.

Married couple, no children, desire house or bungalow, July, August; commuting distance; low rental; give particulars. F 198 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 309, (Near Waldorf.)—To well-referred party, studio apartment, two large rooms, bath front, and bath, tastefully appointed, including grand piano, spacious closets. Telephone Madison Square 3889. Strickland.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—July to October, furnishings for sale, bargain; going away; 3 rooms and bath; Gramercy Park neighborhood; longer lease possible; no dealers. Apply to janitress, the Lexington.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Until Oct. 1, a non-housekeeping apartment of two large rooms, and bath, very attractively furnished; ideal rooms for Summer; quiet street; rent $75 month.

59TH, 54 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, furnished, until October; all conveniences; housekeeping; piano; or unfurnished; immediately; $50. Teacher.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsome sitting room, bedroom, bath; $90.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, housekeeping, delightfully furnished, new building; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNUSUAL 5-room studio apartment, private roof garden; central location. Phone 2766 Vanderbilt.

Furnished—West Side.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

44TH, 210 WEST. (Westover Court.)—Bachelor, 2-3 rooms, bath, $50 up, with service.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Janitor.

70TH ST., COLUMBUS AV., (Hotel Walton.)—Outside, corner apartment; very reasonable. Seiniger, 120 Broadway.

74TH, 103 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; NEWLY OPENED; $12.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished high-class apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, shower, electricity, telephone; $100 monthly.

81ST, 11 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished apartment to sublet, 3 rooms, 2 baths, $200 monthly. Apply Superintendent. Owner called to war.

83D, 329 WEST.—Six-room, cool, furnished apartment for rent until Oct. 1; $50 monthly; second house from Riverside Drive; great bargain; personally shown this Friday, between 10 and 4; otherwise apply Superintendent. J. M.

83D, 324 WEST.—Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished; bargain until Oct. 1; immediate possession. See Superintendent.

83D, 1 WEST.—Most desirable apartment, overlooking Central Park; 7 rooms, beautifully furnished; sublet for 2 or 3 months. Findlay, 2d floor. Phone

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

23D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

23D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

53D, 5 WEST.—Unusually cool, open all Summer; high-class accommodations; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST. — Desirable rooms, few adults appreciating superior table; home-like surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms in well appointed house for business people; park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 252 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; good table; Summer rates; references.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.) — LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small room; overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board, $10-$15. 7726 Morningside.

Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent people.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome house; elevator; large square rooms, singles.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires good-sized room in quiet, refined home; running water in room; with or without board; 68th to 80th St., west, near Central Park; particulars and cost. K 18 Times.

BOARD, elderly Jewish couple, elevator house, new; West 72d St. D 340 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL EXCELLENT CARS!

1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 LEXINGTON "LITTLE 6."
1914 CADILLAC TOURING.
1914 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1913 HUPMOBILE TOURING.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 57th St. Bryant 1323

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices, all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, like new.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 four-cylinder runabout; has been driven only 184 miles; was delivered new May 2, 1917.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "6-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunk; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring; exceptional condition; run 7,000 miles; act quickly. 158 West 135th. Taylor, Morn. 735.

BUICK 1917 Little Six touring; run 3,000 miles; like new; many extras. Smith, 160 West 124th. Morn. 175.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 SEDAN, LIKE NEW.
McFARLAN 1917 TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER 38 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR.
USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES.
$1,375.

One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale; has every possible equipment and is ready to be used without an expenditure of any kind; an inspection will be most convincing; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, Sunday, on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-Pass. Touring, almost new, equipped with extra tires, &c. Inquire OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

CADILLAC 1915 touring, seven passenger, with victoria top, $700. Henry Schultz, 370 Avenue A. Phone Gramercy 5852.

CHANDLER '17 model, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; no dealers; owner leaving city. Phone 4683 Morningside.

CHEVROLET.—Late 1916 touring; electric lights, self-starter; fully equipped and guaranteed; price $275. 1,700 Broadway, sixth floor.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail Roadster, condition like new in every respect. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

COLE 1914 model, 4-40 touring car. This car is in exceptionally good mechanical condition and equipped with good non-skid shoes, one extra tire, $425.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model; 8-60 touring car, driven 5,000 miles; wire wheels; new paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

CROW ELKHART CLOVER LEAF.
USED 1,200 MILES.

Car is practically new. Paint without a scratch and looks like it was still on the showroom floor; has demountable Winter top. Cost $1,100; price $650. Can be seen, demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK, BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC COUPE, fine condition, new cushion tires, $400. B. Tomkinson, 270 54th St., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5398.

HUDSON, 1915, 6-54, touring, seven-passenger; original cost, $2,300; fine condition; new tires, cost $225; price $800. Automobile Club, or Rector 4683.

HUPMOBILE touring car, 1917 model, for sale; run about 1,200 miles; practically new; special painting; wire wheels; Goodyear cord tires; gray slip covers; reason for selling, have bought larger car; no dealers. M 336 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 38, 7-passenger, like new; extra tires, slip covers; will sacrifice. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

LOZIER 1916 ROADSTER.
PRACTICALLY NEW.

Paint without a scratch, shoe equipment very good, mechanically O. K. Cost $1,700; for sale at the right price. Open to inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. Not a thing to buy or penny to spend for anything. 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER RUNABOUT, MODEL K.
"VERY EXCEPTIONAL."

Mechanically O K; will show you 60 miles; four brand new shoes and two extras; electric starter and lights; very handsomely painted and ready to be used immediately; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1914 LIMOUSINE.
BODY BY HOLBROOK.

Very exceptional in every way. Beautifully painted, all good shoes, mechanically O K; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exclange, Inc., 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1913, 5 passenger; electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $575. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, touring; fine condition; extra tires; $650. Phone Melrose 9371.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in first-class condition, cheap. Leo Seydel, 26 West 20th. Call Chelsea 1766.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
19 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS '18 "1-85" Touring, 7-pass.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5-pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring, 5-pass.
1915-1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
ALSO 1914 Stutz Runabout.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD. — A 2-38 Packard, 7-passenger touring, 1914; a good bargain for right party. Phone 6858 Forest Hills. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, Long Island.

PACKARD 1914 38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels; slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, &c.; $850. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6"

135 touring car; runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Bklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PREMIER USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,996 BROADWAY, AT 66TH ST.
Phone Columbus 5915.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.
PREMIER 1917 Demonstrator.
STUDEBAKER 1917 Coupe, 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1917 Touring Sedan.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 Touring Sedan.
PAIGE 1917 7-passenger Touring.
MOLINE KNIGHT 1917 7-passenger Touring.
CHANDLER 1916, Summer and Winter tops.
Many other very late models.
Trades Considered.

PULLMAN chummy Dort Studebaker
Dodge Roadster Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster Buick Overland Touring
One Man Tops Bodies Top Envelopes
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

SAXON 1916 six-cylinder touring car; has been driven only 5,400 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

S. G., V. 1913 model, best offer takes it; dealers invited. 312 West 118th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT—$800 BUYS 1916 five-passenger touring car; used less than 5,000 miles; runs and looks like new. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUDEBAKER for sale; mechanically perfect; 1916 model; 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; shock absorber, clock, divided seat. Inquire Freydberg, Chelsea 4341; will sacrifice $550.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STUTZ, 1915, self-starter, wire wheels; sell $950; no dealers. 5,100 Broadway.

VELIE, 1916, 6 cylinder; bargain; used about 2,500 miles; bring your own mechanic for inspection. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; cost $4,500, condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

WINTON Light Six, 1915 model; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 79th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Handsome Cadillac limousine; month or season. Frankman, 129 West 90th. 8728 Riverside.

CADILLAC.—Handsome, large, airy limousine, monthly, season; moderate rate. Koch, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring for hire, hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-5530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8818 Riverside.

PACKARD LANDAULET, OWNER DRIVES, MONTHLY, REASONABLE. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD Landaulet.—Private car; hour, trip; special shopping rate. Scanlon, 2855 Circle.

PACKARD touring, 6 passenger; air springs; $2.50 hourly; monthly preferred. Circle 447.

PACKARD seven-passenger; trip, or monthly preferred. Gallo, 2,136 3d Av. Harlem 7595.

Automobile Garages.

GARAGE.—Two-story fireproof; no elevator; runway space for 200 cars; $10 and up. 125th Street Garage, Inc., 213-223 East 125th St., (near 3d Av.) Harlem 1488.

Automobiles Wanted.

WE WANT A
SIGHT-SEEING AUTO

the bigger the better; not particular about looks, but car must be able to give good service as a station wagon; give name of car, capacity, year of make, and price. Z 321 Times Annex.

STUTZ, MERCER, &c.—Wanted, a fairly powerful roadster, such as a Stutz, Mercer, &c., to rent immediately for a month at a reasonable price; references for careful driving if desired. Reply, W. L. Culbert, Jr., 16 East 54th St., city.

Wanted, for cash, Stutz; Cadillac 1916, 1917 models only. A. W., Times Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 'I explains WHY our course is BEST. 'Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. 'Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909 Prospers on Merit.'

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with stenography, typewriting, and other office routine; four years' experience. Address K., 42 N. Washington Place, Astoria, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience in manufacturing line; controlling accounts; trial balance, correspondent; AI references; $15. M 342 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter, fitter; day, $3. Quinn, 406 West 127th. Morningside 2653.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A traveled, cultivated woman, widow, without encumbrance, exceptional housekeeper and linguist, desires position; references exchanged. P 92 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman desires position, small family; good cook; reference. Miss Elise, 214 East 50th.

SECRETARY, AI stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $25. T 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires temporary position; capable and willing; good references; $18. Leah Gonsohn, 527 West 121st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. M 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Competent to relieve busy man of details; $22. M 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; good grammarian; $15; references. T 333 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, General Office Assistant.—Christian; educated; excellent personality; experienced on busy switchboard; salary $12-$14. K 16 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and general office assistant; refined American. T 334 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER wants to make connection with high-class concern; broad experience; American, 34; record will bear fullest investigation; interview solicited. Accountant, S 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. — Businessman well educated, thoroughly trained, 35; expert accountant; able executive; long experience; highest recommendations. T 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, most competent and reliable, understanding every phase of clerical duties, desires position with AI concern, where integrity and assiduity are admired; initial salary, $30. E. K., 202 Enfield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, (32;) New York University trained; 5 years with last employer; $22, $25. K 13 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. H. Martin, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian; wishes position in private family, city or country. Address F. Radnitz, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; seven years' experience; references. Leichter, 643 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants position, private; wages moderate; best private references. K 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, colored, wishes position, city or country, Brown, 65 West 143d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, (30;) careful driver, experienced; best references; city, country. Plaza 4165.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; American; 12 years' experience; best references. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; capable driving any make car. Mechanic, 8 West 119th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHEMICAL PLANT STAFF.

THE ENTIRE FACTORY ORGANIZATION THAT, DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, HAS HANDLED THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A CANADIAN CHEMICAL PLANT EMPLOYING ONE THOUSAND WORKMEN AND ENGAGING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ACIDS AND EXPLOSIVES IS, ON ACCOUNT OF DISCONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS HERE, ABOUT TO BECOME FREE TO FORM NEW CONNECTIONS.

THE ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF THREE EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, TECHNICALLY TRAINED, EACH OF WHOM HAS ACTED IN ROTATION AS OPERATING SUPERINTENDENT; A STAFF OF TWELVE TRAINED CHEMISTS, HEADED BY A CHIEF CHEMIST WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED CHEMICAL ENGINEER; A MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE AND WHOSE STAFF INCLUDES YARDMASTER, A MASTER MECHANIC, A CHIEF POWER ENGINEER, WITH FIRST-CLASS PAPERS; A DRAFTSMAN, A MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, A MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN, A FOREMAN CARPENTER, A FOREMAN LEADBURNER, A FOREMAN BLACKSMITH, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE CREWS; ALSO SIX EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT HEADS RATED AS SUPERVISORS, AND EXPERIENCED SULFURIC AND NITRIC ACID FOREMAN. A COMPLETE CLERICAL DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING CHIEF CLERK, COST ACCOUNTANT, CHEF TIMEKEEPER, PAYMASTER, PURCHASING STOREKEEPER, CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS. NEW CONNECTIONS INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY WILL BE MADE, AND THOSE INTERESTED IN SECURING DETAILS ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH A. W. PHILIPS, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, DRUMMONDVILLE, P. Q., CANADA.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 22, desires clerical position; outside preferred; has experience in collecting, investigating, and adjusting. K 18 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and Translator. — Young Belgian wishes position as foreign correspondent; French, Dutch, English; highest references. W. E. Menke, 75 Washington Place. F 70 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 6 years' experience, desires position with progressive firm. K 11 Times.

EDITORIAL POSITION DESIRED WITH FIRST-CLASS PUBLISHING HOUSE OR MAGAZINE; UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 32; AMERICAN, OF SCOTCH ANCESTRY, AND A WORKER; SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS NEWS EDITOR; NO CIRCULATION PROPOSITION CONSIDERED; NO CHEAP JOB WANTED. P 87 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE position wanted with bank or corporation by young man, 32 possessing legal training and long practical business experience. G., care of Landy, 59 Church St., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 20; commercial education; 2 years' business experience. K 9 Times.

JAPANESE COUPLE wish to secure position together; can do cooking, chamber work, and waiting on table. F 99 Times.

MAIL-ORDER MAN.—Experienced mail-order office man desires position; excellent reference; operated ten years throughout the South. Address Student, Livingston Hall, Room 620, city.

MANAGER ESTATE, &c.—Wanted by man with long experience and executive ability to manage and take charge of every branch of repairs; estates and office buildings; on part time. Efficiency, M 346 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—I have had an extensive business experience as salesman, bookkeeper, and manager; desire position with reputable concern where ability and results count; no schemes, books, or insurance considered. T 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (22,) 4 years' experience, successful sales record, wishes to make change; road or city; unquestionable references. What can you offer? K 10 Times.

SALESMAN, highest credentials, (35,) married, desires permanent connection; interviewed anywhere. K 12 Times.

SECRETARY, 32, thoroughly experienced, American, exceptional correspondent, stenographer, conscientious executive. T 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college training, capable, excellent references, desires employment. P 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) college education, 1 year office experience, desires position. T 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position with reliable concern; anything. P 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with college education, desires evening employment. J 189 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full fledged; above average qualifications; extraordinary business ability; $18. T 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent ledger clerk; state references and salary. Z 325 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of foreign work preferred; state experience and salary. Z 324 Times Annex.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for a $20 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT wanted; experienced woman, 30 to 35 years of age, preferred; should also understand stenography and typewriting; experience in automobile sales business preferred; good salary; board inexpensive; climate much better than city. The Francis Motor Sales Co., Milford, N. Y.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern; state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 84 Times.

GIRL, 16 years of age, to start in a filing department and learn operating switchboard; large Brooklyn office. D 338 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, to look after doctor's apartment. Includes marketing and preparation of two meals. Call 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, Apt. 41, from 2-5 P. M.

NURSE for one-month-old child, thoroughly understanding how to take care and raise a baby; steady position and good salary for the right person; state age, reference, and salary required. F 181 Times.

SALESMANAGER.—Smart and active woman to push sales in chains and toilet goods stands. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, six capable, well-educated stenographers by large company located about 100 miles from New York; up to date office building; opportunities to advance unexcelled. State experience and salary expected, and address Z 317 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, in Long Island City, able to take and transcribe dictation correctly; accuracy and neatness essential; Saturday half holiday all year; give full particulars of experience, age, and salary wanted. Opportunity, E 434 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER—First class and of experience, for retail shoe business; good position for able and industrious young lady. G 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good salary; application in writing only. Apply to Mr. Clark, at Repetti's, 520 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; salary $12. Call or write Room 404, 2 Rector St.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, in office of wholesale jobbers, as assistant bookkeeper, familiar with ledger posting and trial balance; state experience and salary expected. T 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG woman to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary, $12 a week to start. D 337 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $15-$18; dictaphone operators, $15-$18; clerks. Miss Budenhender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good bank position, with advancement. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, knowledge bookkeeping; free registration. Stenographers' Employment Service, 505 5th Av.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer Course June 4th. Three months individual instruction. Special rates.
V. M. WHEAT, Director,
65 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $3,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 310 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, two seniors and five juniors for temporary work; immediate; state (a) details of experience and training; (b) age; (c) salary desired; (d) when available; (e) telephone call. Certified, C 447 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, auditing experience, 28 to 40 years of age, office of C. P. A.; state salary, experience, and references; no bookkeepers need apply. T 330 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must be of good habits and appearance; state age, experience, and salary. G 4 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS
for souvenir books; big naval reserve benefit; experienced men and women only; commission. Call Captain Till, Gramercy 1648, for appointment.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, classified experience, for out-of-town newspaper; must be a hustler, who can produce; good salary and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Address C. E., 204 Times Downtown.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE, 29 Liberty St.—Steno., Spanish, $25 w'k; steno., $85 mo.; bookkeepers, $50 mo. Free registration.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

ONE OF THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY NEEDS A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THEIR BRANCHES AWAY FROM NEW YORK; MUST HAVE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF BUYING, MERCHANDISING, AND CATALOGING THESE GOODS.

ADEQUATE SALARY AND WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE COMPLETE HISTORY OF YOUR CAREER; ALL REPLIES TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. E 481 TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY STORE MAN; must be familiar with selling, pricing, shipping, &c.; to answer inquiries only; state experience, references, salary expected. C. A. W., 1,718 West 10th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Man experienced in moving picture film exchange work, bookkeeping, reporting, handling cash, and banking; state experience, references, own handwriting, age, and salary expected. P 104 Times.

BOY.—For office work in publishing house; experience unnecessary; $6 to start. Call Friday morning, 25 Park Place.

BUYER required immediately for motor accessory house; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and salary required; familiarity with shipping an advantage; apply by letter only. Box Z 331 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man about 18 or 19 years old wanted as clerk in a busy office for the Summer; high school or commercial school student especially desirable; must be accurate at figures and write a good hand; in reply state age, references, and salary desired; highest reference essential. F 196 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Four young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish reality or surety bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

CUTTER.—Custom cutter, experienced in high-class military work. Z 337 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, competent designers and detail-draftsmen, between the ages 25-35, on jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable parts. Apply between 9-10; Room 2522, Woolworth Building, Colt Patent Firearms Co.

DRAFTSMAN
wanted—We require the services of a first-class draftsman; preferably one experienced in light machine design and small tools; this is a desirable opening for a young man; in answering please outline your previous experience, specify age, salary expected, nationality, and when available. F 328 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, on automatic machine work; must be a live wire and have practical knowledge of machine shop practice; steady position and good future to the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address T. J., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN. — EXPERIENCED ON TOOLS, FIXTURES AND SPECIAL MACHINERY. CALL OR WRITE METTUNE METER CO, JACKSON AV. AND CRANE ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRUGGIST.—Live, energetic prescriptionist and all around man; steady position, with opportunity of advancement. Bolsnot Apothecary, 78th St. and Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK in wholesale hosiery house; must be reliable and quick at figures, and able to operate Elliott Fisher billing machine. Call Esco Hosiery Co., Inc., 890 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS. — Exempt from military duty. Address, stating age, salary, and references, Box M 343 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, experienced in the handling of men, in auditing, and in preparing financial statements. Send written application with full statement of past experience, salaries earned, and references, to Z 299 Times Annex.

HARDWARE
AND
IMPLEMENT CONCERN,
WITH STORES LOCATED IN EASTERN STATES, DOING SEVERAL MILLION ANNUALLY, WELL RATED AND OLD ESTABLISHED, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN TO ACT AS MERCHANDISE MANAGER; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH MOST OF THE FOLLOWING LINES:
HARDWARE, ALL KINDS;
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,
ROOFING, INCLUDING METAL;
PLUMBING GOODS,
STOVES AND RANGES,
BUILDING MATERIAL,
PAINTS,
WIRE FENCING,
HARVESTING EQUIPMENT,
TILLAGE TOOLS,
HARNESS,
VEHICLES,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
NO ONE CONSIDERED UNLESS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AND EARNING AT LEAST $5,000 PER ANNUM; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST GIVE FULL DETAILS OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE READ ONLY BY HEAD OF CONCERN AND THEY WILL BE REGARDED AS ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE; YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT IN PERFECT SAFETY, NO MATTER WHAT YOUR PRESENT POSITION MAY BE.
G 451 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
NIGHT PORTERS.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
5th Floor.

LANDSCAPE MAN wanted to represent first-class nursery; good proposition; commission or salary. M. H. Harman Nursery Company, Inc., Geneva, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVE MACHINISTS WANTED, rate 41c per hour, 9 hours per day, time and one-half for overtime, including Sundays and Holidays; NO LABOR TROUBLE; for men whose services prove satisfactory will refund cost of ticket. Apply to H. R. Warnock, Hagerstown, Md.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.

PROMINENT NEW YORK FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS REQUIRES MANAGER FOR ITS PERMANENT STAFF. CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN ONLY TO APPLICANTS QUALIFIED BY TRAINING AND PERSONALITY AND SALARY WILL BE COMMENSURATE. STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND EXPERIENCE IN YOUR LETTER. ALL INFORMATION WILL BE HELD IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. D 339 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING.—Man to take charge of shipping department of large wholesale grocery house; capable of handling men; must give references; a good opportunity for right man. A. G., Box 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.
An excellent opportunity for a young man, 25 to 35 years of age, to make connection with prominent manufacturing concern; must be a rapid, accurate typist and a good penman; originality and initiative a valuable asset; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. A. E., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must have exceptional references regarding character and ability; state age, nationality of self and parents, salary desired. K 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — By large downtown bank, high-grade stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, A. M., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class man, having several years' experience. John Johnson Co., 67th and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; one with railroad experience preferred. T 341 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT
FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.
ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE UNITED STATES REQUIRES A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD LONG TRAINING IN RETAIL LINES WILL BE CONSIDERED; SALARY UP TO $12,000.
APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF CHECKERS, PACKERS, SALES PEOPLE, DRIVERS, PORTERS, MECHANICS AND OTHER EMPLOYES; THE CARE AND HANDLING OF MERCHANDISE, AND FAMILIARITY WITH COSTS AND UP-TO-DATE METHODS; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING LARGE RESPONSIBILITIES, FOR WHICH WIDE AUTHORITY AND BACKING WILL BE ACCORDED; PERSONAL CONSIDERATION AND HONORABLE TREATMENT GIVEN EVERY REPLY. C 444 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPIST.—Young man, 17 or 18 years old; neat, bright, and ambitious lad; willing to make himself generally useful in large office; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $9 weekly. Address Z 308 Times Annex.

VALET wanted, a thoroughly trained valet, for valeting work only; must fully understand the care of clothing and laundry; must be strictly sober and absolutely dependable; a man with valeting experience in the English army preferred; send application with full copies of all reference to G. W., Post Office Box 1,792, New York.

WELDER.—First-class welder wanted for oxy-acetylene job; state experience in detail and salary expected. Z 327 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant in office general contractor; must be able to operate typewriter and read plans. Apply, giving experience, references, and salary wanted to start. F 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under 21 or over 31, for record and statistical work; one who is good at figures and can write well; must have first-class references. P 102 Times.

YOUNG MEN wanted, 18 to 21, for clerical positions with large corporation; salary, $40 to $60 to start. P. O. Box 856.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG MEN!

SIX TYPISTS AT $10 TO $12 PER WEEK.
SIX STENOGRAPHERS, $10 TO $12 PER WEEK.
FOUR CLERKS, GOOD AT FIGURES, $12 PER WEEK.
A GOOD PENMAN FOR ENTRY WORK, $50 TO $60 PER MON

SAYS THAT MANNING ASKED HER TO WED

Miss O'Brien in $1,000,000 Suit Testifies She Never Loved Wealthy Broker.

GOT NO MONEY FROM HIM

Declares That 84-Year-Old Defendant Even Owes Her for Taxicab to License Bureau.

Miss Honora May O'Brien took more than three hours in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday before Justice Cropsey and a jury to tell why she thinks she ought to get a verdict of $1,000,000 from John B. Manning, a Wall Street banker and broker, for his failure to marry her. Miss O'Brien is 28 years old, and, according to her testimony, is now living at 2,933 Silver Street, in the Ridgewood district of Queens, and is employed as secretary to the manager of The Tribune Graphic. Mr. Manning is 84 years old and lives at 81 Riverside Drive in this city. On Dec. 14, according to Miss O'Brien's testimony, Mr. Manning, following a dinner in his home, made an offer of marriage to her. After considering the matter and referring it to her brother, James O'Brien of 65 Calendar Avenue, Newport, R. I., who happened to be at the Manning home on this occasion, she said that she accepted the proposal.

On Dec. 15 Mr. Manning and Miss O'Brien went to the Marriage License Bureau in the City Hall and obtained a license to marry. They then went to the home of Cardinal John Farley, and there made arrangements for the wedding to take place in the Mother Mary Chapel in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday, Dec. 19. Cardinal Farley agreed at first to perform the ceremony. On the day previous to that on which the ceremony was to be performed Mr. Manning canceled the arrangement.

Mr. Manning, according to the testimony of Miss O'Brien, is reported to be worth from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, and is one of the most distinguished Catholic laymen in America, having been made a Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope, the highest honor that can be conferred by the Catholic Church upon a layman.

Miss O'Brien is attractive. She appeared entirely self-possessed while she was on the witness stand. She spoke in a well-modulated voice, with the accent of one born in Ireland. She wore a dark navy blue dress, a fox fur boa, white gloves, and a red straw hat.

She was attended in court by her brother James and his wife, and by Mrs. Isabelle Harper of 54 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. Manning came into court with the members of his family, his sons, Dr. John Manning, Joseph Manning, his daughters, Mrs. Agnes McKeon, Mrs. Katherine Brannon, and Miss Mary Manning, and several household servants who will be witnesses. He appeared feeble and had to be helped by his secretary.

Less than an hour and a half was consumed in obtaining a jury. All but two of the jurors are young men.

Miss O'Brien in her testimony said that she was born in Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland. As a child she was sent to the school at Abbey Liss, Queen's County, Ireland, where she remained eight years. From there she was sent to the Convent of Dans, nine miles from Ghent, Belgium. In 1907 she came to America with some nuns of the order of St. Joseph, who were going to Minnesota to organize a convent. Her brother, she said, had agreed to send her money to come to America, but she started ten days earlier than she had planned because she could go with the nuns. On the way over the nuns told her that they were going to be the guests in New York City of an Irishman who had made millions here, who was a good friend of the church. Mr. Manning, the man referred to by the nuns, met them at the pier. Mr. Manning, she said, took an interest in her. She told him that the only friend she had in America besides her brother was Mrs. Cohalan, the wife of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who was her cousin. She remained on the steamship until the following day, when Justice Cohalan and Mrs. Cohalan met her and the Justice paid the expenses of her voyage to the sisters, who had advanced it. Later the money which her brother had sent to Ireland was returned to him and this money reimbursed Justice Cohalan.

The plaintiff said that she was a frequent visitor at the Manning home for five years. Miss Mary Manning organized a French class, which she taught. Later, Miss O'Brien said that she was a governess, and then, learning stenography, she became secretary to a manufacturer. She then went to a Fifth Avenue fashion publication as secretary and French translator. She was engaged at this work, she said, when in November, 1916, Mr. Manning obtained her address from Mrs. Cohalan. After getting this address Mr. Manning, she said, began calling her on the telephone, calling her "My May" and "My love." Finally, on Dec. 13, 1916, she said, she accepted an invitation to dine at his home. After dinner Mr. Manning made the proposal of marriage.

"I told him I was honored by being asked to marry him," testified Miss O'Brien. "I told him money was not everything, and that I wanted to live quietly and happily. He said that he knew he was asking a great deal and that I would never love him as I would a young man. He said that I would be well provided for and that his family would also be well provided for."

Miss O'Brien testified that when the party went to the City Hall to get the marriage license, it consisted of Mr. Manning, Miss O'Brien, her brother James, and John Manning, Jr. Mrs. McKeon, the daughter, met the party downtown. She then received her first information of the impending marriage, and she began to make objections. Continuing, the plaintiff said that the party went to Cardinal Farley's residence. The Cardinal saw there was a disagreement, the plaintiff said, and advised that a money settlement be arranged. On the next visit of Mr. Manning and Miss O'Brien, when the Cardinal found that the settlement had not been made, he asked ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who was present, to try to have Manning make the settlement.

A statement was made to the court that Cardinal Farley had undergone an operation and his physicians had agreed that it would endanger his life to come to court. A statement by the Cardinal then was read, supporting Miss O'Brien's testimony. At the close of the statement the Cardinal said:

"In regard to the attitude of the young woman I will say that when I proposed that there should be a settlement in order that all trouble should be avoided she agreed with the suggestion as she said that she did not want to defraud any of his children out of what belonged to them. Also that when a postponement of the marriage was suggested on the grounds that the newspapers were making such a time over it she was not willing to agree to this proposition, as she said that it was not a good and sufficient reason."

At the outset of his cross-examination Mr. Littleton brought out that so far as the proposed marriage was concerned on Miss O'Brien's part it was without love.

Q.—Did you ever love Mr. Manning? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you loved him? A.—No, but I had a great respect and liking for him.

Q.—Then you have no broken affections? A.—No.

Q.—Then the tears that you have shed here are not those of disappointed or broken affection. A.—No.

Q.—You knew that he was a palsied, shaken old man? A.—Yes.

Q.—What attraction was there in him to you in that he had made a million? A.—The fact that he had brains sufficient to be so successful in business.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you did not love him? A.—The question of love was never discussed between us.

Q.—Then what disappointments do you claim you have suffered? A.—I have had the mortification of having my name dragged through the papers and being pointed out, as the result of his refusal to marry me.

The trial will be resumed this morning by Justice Cropsey.

FOUR DEAD IN FIRE AT SUGAR REFINERY

Two or Three of the Thirteen Injured May Die—All Workmen Accounted For.

DAMAGE PASSES MILLION

Great Reserve Plant in Philadelphia Will Keep Up Supply, Officials at Brooklyn Say.

Four persons lost their lives on Wednesday night in the explosion and fire which destroyed the nine-story building of the American Sugar Refinery Company at South Third Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg. The bodies of three were not found until late yesterday afternoon. Two or three of the thirteen in the Eastern District and Williamsburg Hospitals may die. All the employes have now been accounted for.

While the damage done by the fire will pass the million mark, it will not appreciably affect the sugar supply, according to officials of the company. While admitting that the number of fires destroying sugar has been exceptional and that the cause of the present fire is unknown, officials of the company are unwilling to believe that incendiaries could have caused it. Earl D. Babst, President of the company, said yesterday:

"The loss of life and the severe injuries to workmen in the fire last night at the Brooklyn refinery are matters of great regret to the company. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss to property is covered by insurance.

"Until our engineers complete their survey, we shall be unable to state how much interference there will be with our business in Brooklyn. The fire partially destroyed one block of the seven city blocks covered by the plant. However, we are operating five other refineries, including the refinery at Philadelphia held in reserve to meet just such emergencies. By coincidence this reserve refinery resumed operations on Monday of this week.

"There will be plenty of sugar and there should be no disturbance or alarm in the trade or among consumers, for in spite of unparalleled difficulties sugar supplies are ample and continue to be sold cheaper in the United States than elsewhere in the world.

"While there has been a series of events, such as outside labor agitation, strikes, sensational shortage stories, and sugar ship fires, yet the officers of the company are loath to credit any wrongful connection between them. The morale of the organization itself was shown by more than half of the company's total employes purchasing Liberty bonds under the company's plan within the last three days."

Deputy Fire Chief Lally ordered the firemen to discontinue their search of the ruins yesterday afternoon. Two hundred men employed by the sugar company then began to dig in the ruins and found the bodies of Henry Knelsen assistant night foreman of the plant; Charles Fisher, and Charles Landellus. William Miller, 45 years old, of 71 North First Street died earlier in the day in the Williamsburg Hospital.

Fire Marshal Brophy said the blaze was probably caused by spontaneous combustion. The company, he said, had twenty-five uniformed employes on guard outside of the buildings on Wednesday night and that no one without a yellow ticket showing that he was an employe was allowed near the refinery.

ATTACKS GEO. W. YOUNG.

Son of Dr. Bull Alleges Failure to Account for Estate.

William Tillinghast Bull of Middletown, R. I., son of Dr. William T. Bull, the noted surgeon, filed an application in the Surrogates' office for the removal of George W. Young, banker, as executor under his father's will, and for an order directing Mr. Young to make an accounting at once. The case will be heard next month.

The petitioner says he has requested Mr. Young frequently to tell him of the condition of his father's estate, and that he has received nothing but unfulfilled promises. He charges that the executor has "wasted" the assets of the estate, has invested funds in securities not authorized for trust funds, and has been "guilty of negligence, carelessness, and indifference in his acts as executor." Mr. Bull also alleges that Mr. Young's financial condition is not such as to afford adequate security to creditors and persons interested in the estate, that he is not required to give a bond under the will, and also that he is a resident of New Jersey. No accounting has been rendered since 1910, Mr. Bull says.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,750	5%	2 & bas't.	Brick	2 Fam. Dwelling	$396	$5,000
5,000	5%	3 & bas't.	Brick	Apartment	912	8,750
8,000	4½%	4 & bas't.	Brick	St. & Apt.	1,944	16,500
35,000	5%	5 & bas't.	Br. & St.	Apartment	7,890	55,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.

Free from Personal Taxation.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

'Phone 6850 Cortlandt 'Phone 7100 Main

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

You can't get a good smoke from a bad cigar, and you can't get a bad smoke from these rich, mild

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

It requires special knowledge to plant trees for seaside homes. You've seen bleak and bare wind whipped sticks, with half-dead leaves. They were not put there by Hicks. We know how to plant properly—thickly, for mutual protection, according to Nature's rules. Both your house and flower garden will be protected from wind and storm and spray if we do the planting (and guarantee the result). Call, phone, or write—we'll gladly explain in detail.

I. HICKS & SON

"Sixty Years of Knowing How"

WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce an Important Exhibition and Sale of

1,200 Men's Imported Habutai Silk Shirts at $6.15

THE silks for these exquisite shirts were imported direct from Japan specially for Saks & Company. They are the kind usually shown exclusively in the best of custom shops, and only as a result of a very fortunate purchase are we able to present them to-day. Better Habutai Silk Shirts have not been made, and at $6.15 they are offered to you much below their usual cost. The designs are the newest we have seen—the colorings are an education in color harmony. Represented in the collection are:

Stripes of various widths in pink, soft blues, and delicate shades of brown on white grounds, and in tri-color stripings the beauty of which cannot be put into print.

¶ For the man who wants a silk shirt *de luxe*, in both weave and pattern, this is an opportunity that should not be overlooked. Sleeve lengths and collar bands for men of all sizes.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx Sport Suits

We call them that for want of a better name.

But there's nothing flashy about them. You would be well dressed in one at a directors' meeting.

They are just wonderfully smart and easy clothes for young men, styled along the lines of the famous Varsity Fifty Fives.

In town or country, at work or play, a Sport Suit is appropriate.

$20, $22.50, $25 and up to $35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway Below Chambers — Third Ave., Cor. 122d — Open
Broadway, Cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th — Evenings

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Diamond and turquoise cluster ring, turquoise pea blue color, surrounded by 12 diamonds, between Pennsylvania Station, 23d St. Ferry to Rutherford, N. J., or Hasbrouck Heights, between 5 and 8 P. M., Friday; reward. Telephone 218 Hasbrouck Heights.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—In New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday night, a lady's platinum diamond filigree medallion breastpin, size of silver dollar; contains about fifty small diamonds; liberal reward. C. F. Zittel, 224 West 47th St.

LOST.—Black oval brooch, (kidney shape,) Wednesday, June 6; liberal reward offered because of personal association if delivered in good condition. E. S. Whitney, 42d St. Building; no questions asked.

LOST.—Striped gold cigarette case, initials "J. C. H.," Saturday morning, on the way from McAlpin Hotel to 75 Duane St., in black and white taxi; reward. J. C. Hammond, Room 1132, 1,328 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's platinum diamond filigree medallion breast pin, size of silver dollar, contains about 50 small diamonds, in New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday night; liberal reward. C. F. Zittel, 224 West 47th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Fulton subway and Jersey Central, small gold monogrammed watch on fleur-de-lis pin; liberal reward. Apt. 62, 120 Claremont Av., city.

LOST.—Lady's umbrella, gold handle, initials "A. S. L.," in taxi going from 40th St. and Broadway to Altman's; generous reward. M. Loewenstein, 11 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday, a gentleman's gold watch fob, cut initial design, C. S. M.; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Finder please return to McKay, 1,095 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated, one steel gauge marked R. 231, P. M. & T. Corp. Kindly return to Princeton Machine and Tool Corporation, 138 Prince St.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's Waltham wrist watch, Wednesday between noon and 12:30, 6th Av. and 40th St., 8th Av. and 42d St.; reward. Stanton, Audubon 2350.

LOST—Oval carbuncle ring, oak leaf setting, at Renard's, 42d St.; inscription "Mother to Frances, 1825"; reward. Z 326 Times Annex.

LOST—Watch and fob, on 6th Av., between 34th and 40th Sts. Reward if returned to 105 West 40th St., Room 1106.

LOST—At the Macdougal Alley Festa, Tuesday evening, a small gold mesh purse. Suitable reward for return to owner, 28 East 64th St., city.

LOST—On 33d St. subway station, pair of gold earrings with small diamond in centre; valued as a keepsake; reward. Mrs. L. Edwards, 113 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Coral cluster pin, between Mount Morris Park and 125th St.; reward. Return 12 Mount Morris Park West. Telephone Harlem 1548.

LOST.—Silver crest shawl pin, with words, "Tout Prest" on; valued as heirloom; reward. Mrs. Daude, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St. Phone Greeley 3550.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus Monday morning; suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST—Manhattan Hotel, small platinum diamond and emerald cluster bar pin; reward. Return to Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Lady's ring, square cut, emerald, surrounded two rows diamonds; liberal reward, no questions. Sterns, 303 West 105th.

LOST—Memorandum book, three keys, money, clippings, receipts; reward. Room 511, 87 Nassau.

LOST.—Black fox scarf in taxicab, between Park Row and 29th St., 2 A. M., Monday. Liberal reward. Ledger, 9956 Madison Square.

LOST—Masonic emblem pin encircled by ring; reward. Return Marie Peek, 126 5th Av., 11th floor. Phone Chelsea 6141.

LOST—Moleskin scarf; 34th St., Huyler's, McCreery's, noon, Tuesday; reward. Z 305 Times Annex.

$150 REWARD for diamond and onyx bar pin, lost on Tuesday. Walter D. Tusten, 681 5th Av.

LOST—Gold breastpin, moonstone setting, valued as keepsake; reward. 461 West 222.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie dog, heavy tan color, Riverside Drive, Washington Heights; reward. Brady, 861 Riverside Drive. Phone 8161 Audubon.

LOST—White French poodle, male, Wednesday, Amsterdam Av., 79th-86th Sts.; hair clipped; answers to the name of "Fluffy"; reward. Westerberg, 177 West 79th St.

LOST—Airedale, male, around 86th and West End Av.; answers to name "Doc"; reward. G. P. Cooper, 782 West End Av.

LOST—One large Angora cat, named Tommy; limps a little. Please return to 8 West 121st St.; reward.

Special—
98-inch Sport Belts
65c

Friday and Saturday Only

Yes, these belts of cowhide are only 5-8 of an inch wide, but that's the very last word in belts.

With leather almost unobtainable, the price 65c makes these belts an extra worth while Friday and Saturday Special.

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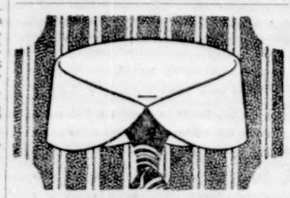
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



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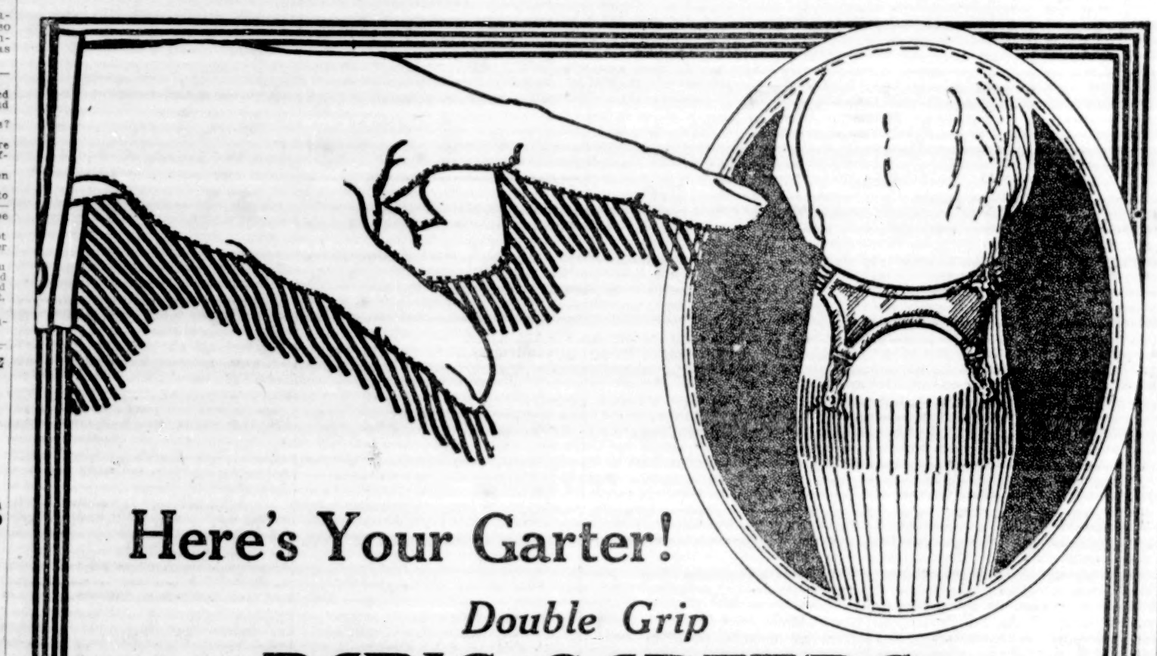

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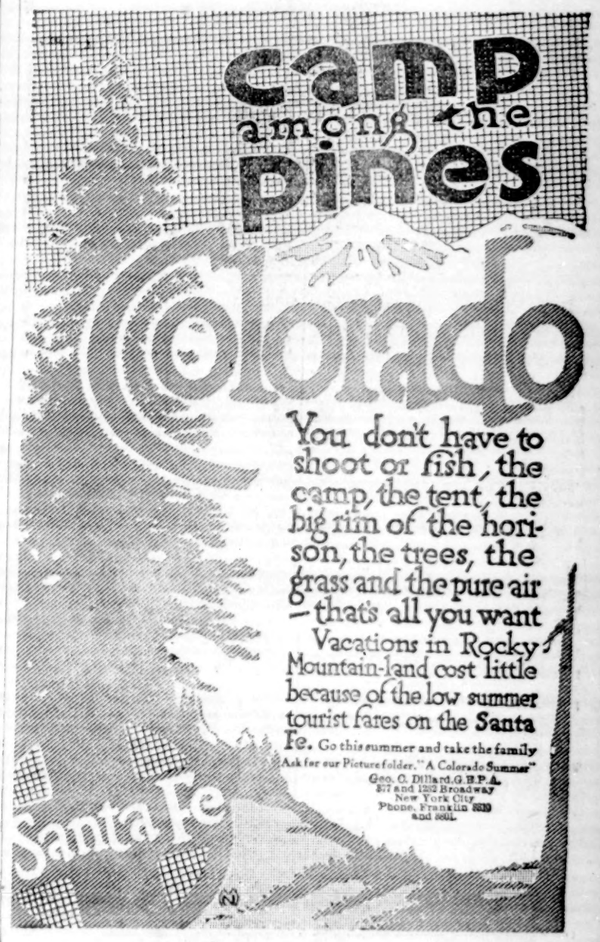
Single Grip PARIS GARTERS At 50c, 35c, 25c